Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
List free.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

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VOL. III. NO. 178 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

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A. H. WHEELER
Bombay (our adv
LYALL, WILLIS
St. IVEL, LTD

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
FRIDAY, July				
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
"	Chiva	9000		
"	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
	Nagpur	9000		
	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
	Multan	10000		
	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
	Sardar / Hind	11500		
	Malda	12500		
	Egypt	8000		
	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
	Nevasa	9000		
	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
	Malwa	8000		

Further notice the Homeward Steamers not call at Plymouth.

Passengers leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend Office at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by Officer of the Port.

Passengers cannot go on board the steamer.

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay usually for [illegible] WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

For Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
[illegible] Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	28th July	9th August
[illegible] Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
[illegible] Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
[illegible] Maru	G. Ota	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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OPP. WHITE
Tel. ad

Otto
Flooring Tiles, Marble Mer
and Contractors.
AZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
8, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Price per small
Price per Medic
Price per Large
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BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/3, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	31st July	31st July
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	31st July

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,250
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalia, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

KARACHI.

(Weekly from Victoria Dock).

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2,184, Saturday 31st July, *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA", 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, sailing on Friday, the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA", 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 4th August, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

30th July 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5,124	Alex Andrew	27th July 1915.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 481

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good. D 14

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lug and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., LD.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
OF AFTER-SEASON GOODS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd,
TO
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th.
GENUINE REDUCTIONS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
Telephone No. 2728. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen [illegible]
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened at 2 per cent. per annum on [illegible] balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 [illegible] the amount of half yearly [illegible] than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road [illegible], Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

GOODYEAR TYRES are well worth trying. Exclusive feature plantation Rubber—Sole Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
631—9. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

D. C. BUTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced REVENUE OFFICER, able to ride and having a good knowledge of Gujarati, to fill up the vacancy of Suba (Chief Revenue Officer), of the Rajpipila State. No objection to a Government pensioner if he is still of energetic habits and can travel about in the districts. Apply to
DEWAN,
1339 Rajpipla State.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.

Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.

K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
593 Rajputana.

WANTED for the Broach City Municipality a HEALTH OFFICER possessing the degree of M.B.B.S., and qualifications in Hygiene and Epidemiology approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated 15th March 1913. Salary Rs. 150-10-300.

Apply before 15th August 1915, stating age, caste, residence with copies of Certificates to
CHAIRMAN,
Sanitary Committee,
1355 Broach City Municipality.

A VACANCY exists in the Military Farms Department for a MECHANICAL ENGINEER of superior qualifications. Duties comprise the general supervision and inspection of machinery at a number of stations, designing and erection of new plant, carrying out important repairs, advising on technical matters, etc., etc. The machinery consists of prime movers of various types, refrigerating machinery on Ammonia and Co.'s compression systems, Dairy machinery of all descriptions, Hydraulic and other fodder presses.

Special knowledge of dairy machinery is desired but is not an essential condition.

The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 400, rising by Rs. 15 to Rs. 700, but an appointment now made would be temporary for one year on the lowest grade of Rs. 400, with possibility of being made permanent and pensionable, if fully suitable.

Applications accompanied by particulars of age, experience and qualifications and copies of testimonials may be submitted to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, Kasauli, not later than 18th August, 1915. 593

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from Consumption and other lung complaints. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy the patients. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a qualified SUB OVERSEER for the City Municipality, Dhulia. Pay Rs. 50 with prospects of promotion.

S. D. GARUD,
President,
City Municipality, Dhulia.
Dhulia, 27th July, 1915. 1359

WANTED— a GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER with Science or Persian as Voluntary subjects on Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, VIRAMGAM, MUNICIPALITY, before 15th August, 1915. 1320

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.

Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED for District Board an Overseer with Roorkee Overseer or Upper Subordinate Certificate or corresponding qualifications and three years experience in Public Works or a Municipality. Pay Rs. 100 with Rs. 30 allowance.—Apply SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Bulandshahr.

DAN DAYAL,
Secretary, for Chairman, District Board,
Bulandshahr
Dated 19th July 1915. 591

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, together with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and condition of service may be obtained. 591

WANTED A HEAD STORE-KEEPER, salary Rs. 75 per month, and an ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER, salary Rs. 40 per month, for the Stores Section of the Gwalior State Workshops.

The selected candidates will be required to provide cash securities of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively.

Only those who have had previous experience in similar posts need apply, with copies of testimonials, to
SUPERINTENDENT,
592 State Workshops, Gwalior.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Upright Ebony Piano by Squire and Sons, London. Excellent tone and in good condition. Apply 8, Sandhurst House, Apollo Bunder. 1356

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE—A few sets of harness for single and double in very good condition. Going cheap. Apply to Box No. 467 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1363

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 6, Club Road, with electric lights and out-houses. Rent Rs. 95. Apply to Mrs. D. N. MIRZA, Next Scottish High School in the bear. 1335

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bath, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. MEGHJI VALLABHDAS has agreed to purchase from Dr. Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, conveyance, assignment, gift, legacy bequest, inheritance, succession, use, trust, possession, occupation, maintenance, residence lease, mortgage, lien, charge, security or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Sivree outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/2390 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under F Ward Nos. 1223 and 1224 Street Nos. 151 and 152 and containing by admeasurement 3034 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Road leading to Sivree and partly by the property of Fredrick Hutchinson on or towards the West partly by the property of Jamnadas Sewaklal and partly by the property of Kharoo Patel on or towards the North by the property of Moroba Rukhmaji and on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Sevaklal and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1915.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
1362 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Bai GITABAI, wife of LUXMAN HARIBA MANKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jambli street without the Fort of Bombay. .....Deceased.

LUXMAN HARIBA MANKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, husband of the deceased landed proprietor residing at Jambli street, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
1358 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "IYO MARU" having arrived on the 28th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on Bag Cargo in Single Gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for twenty-five cycles of the description and pattern under noted, complete with best tyres and tubes, accessories such as Lucas Frame bags, carrier, lamp etc. are invited. Baroda delivery before the 4th proximo. Order must be fulfilled within a fortnight from the date of receipt.

1. Royal Enfield Diamond Frame Cycles.
2. Royal West End Gents. Roadster Cycles.
3. Warewell.
4. Swift.

T. A. CHAVAN,
Major
Officer Commanding.
Huzurat Paga Baroda Army.
Baroda, 28th July, 1915.
1360

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

AN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of the Procurator of H. M.'s Prize Court, at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned day, time and place the following cargo of the Prize Vessel "Gutenfels" on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Alexandra Docks, No. 1 Shed, First Floor:—

31 cases beer, and 1 case wine.
4 cases hollow glass (bottles).
3 packages rice machinery and parts.
1 case cottons (beaded lace trimming).
2 cases umbrella furniture.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Alexandra Docks, No. 1 Shed, First Floor.

83 cases aniline colours (including metanil yellow and indigo etc.)
10 kegs chemicals (bi-sulphite of soda).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 2nd August, 1915, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), at Chinch Bunder Road, in Currim Suleman's Godown, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Dadiba Khimjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—

20 bales cotton blankets, red, size 47 by 95 containing 300 pieces.
20 bales cotton blankets khaki, size 47 by 95 containing 300 pieces.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Also the following consignment—

One bicycle Cannanore to Baroda, P. W. D. No. 10 of 1-11-14, consigned to Officer Commanding 104th Rifles, 3 drums Grant Road to Delhi, Sadar Inv. No. 145 of 17-8-14, rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 97 of 30-11-14, consigned to Mr. D. Dadabhoy Billimoria.

One crate butter tins originally booked to Indore and rebooked from Indore to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 120 of 18-9-14, consigned to Messrs. D. D. Baria and Sons, Bombay.

Two boxes provision, Carnac Bridge to Shirpur Inv. Nos. 36 and 45 of the 8th and 13th October, 1914, respectively, consigned by Messrs. A. E. Patenwalla to selves.

2 cases iron nails originally booked from Carnac Bridge to Alligarh and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 1 of 5-8-14, consigned to Abdoola Karim.

Loose oil cloth weighing about 290 maunds booked under Carnac Bridge to Ahmedabad, Inv. No. 861 of 12-10-14, consigned by Mahomed Alli to self.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 30th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Teelseed, cottonseed, linseed, wheat, jawari, groundnutseed, mohora flower, gunny bags, steel hoops, rice, yarn, hing, machinery, wooden logs, soda khar, tin cases with looking glass, salt, bamboo chips, iron pipes, turmeric, dry chillies, cotton, old records, bags of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 30th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Fine Opportunity to secure made to order Artistic Furniture, by Well-known Makers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Wellington House," opposite the "Taj Mahal" Hotel. Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order, artistic household furniture, by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and other well known makers, comprising: Sliding dining table, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, meat-safes, ice-chest, rich cut glassware, porcelainware, platedware, inlaid drawing room teapoys, comfortable upholstered Chesterfield suite, Chesterfield easy chairs, Blunthner's sweet-toned iron-framed grand cottage piano, rich engravings, rich Persian and Indian carpets, miniature slate billiard table, American rolled top writing table, English palm stands, Singapore cane furniture, iron single bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, chairs, copper cooking utensils, etc., etc.

1 "Argyll" 4 seated, 14 H.-P. motor car, with hood and accessories.

The property of E. Alban Williams, Esq., of P. and O. Dockyard, (family returning to England).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Private offers for the motor car will be received prior to the sale, by the Auctioneers, at their Office, in Bank Street, Fort, and is on view, at Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

SALE TO-MORROW SATUPDAY THE 31ST INSTANT AT 4-30 P. M., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN 3½ OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND 4 PER CENT. PORT TRUST BONDS AND 2 INSURANCE POLICIES.

Under instruction from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for Messrs. Rattanshaw Framji Umrigar, Psetonji Rustomji Umrigar, and Jamasji Framji Umrigar carrying on business under the name and style of Ratanji Pestonji Umrigar & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwala Messrs. BAILEY & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1915. at 4-30 p.m., (S T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of October, 1913, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, all the right, title and interest of claim and demand of the mortgagor in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 48,000 and 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs 5,700 and Rs. 2,250 respectively set apart under the consent decree and order in Suit No. 876 of 1891 and Appeals No. 818 and the cash and security for the time being representing the same and the interest and annual produce thereof and of two policies of assurance in the East and West Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of the sum of Rs. 5,000 each.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office Ash Lane No. 95 in Fort or to the undersigned.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

On SUNDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Road at the junction of Chuckla Street, opposite the Crawford Market, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as tea-poys, chairs easy chairs, sideboard, crockery stands, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, hat and umbrella stands, large and small writing tables, office chairs, towel racks, single and double bedsteads, corner cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc., etc., the property of Mahomed Goolam Husein, Esq., closing his business.

The property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 538—550 situate at Abdool Rehman Street which was formerly belonging to Mr. Bhabha.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT SATARA IN THE OLD CANTONMENT LIMITS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Satarawalla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 24th August next, at 4-30 p.m., sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable property one large comportable bungalow consisting of one large drawing room, one dining room, one sitting room, two double bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms, outhouses, kitchen, &c.

The compound of the bungalow admeasures about 1¾ acres and is situated in one of the best localities in the old cantonment limits.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 30th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF CONCERT.

It has been decided to postpone the Belgian Relief Concert which was to have been held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the 4th proximo to a future date, which will be advetrised shortly, owing to the proposal to make Wednesday the 4th August, a day o intercession and prayer.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice and Evening Sessios as USUAL.

DANCE

on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Cantons
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sa'gon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£560,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Lowrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office at branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Ag. Manager.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B-15

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TONIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN

The World's Master of Modern Magic.
and FULL LONDON COMPANY.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 6-30 p.m.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

To-night at 6 p. m.

(Complete) **CABIRIA** (Complete)

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—a. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.-LaCroix&Co. S.Anne's
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI—G. Gavai, Bahishkrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.-DattatrayaMahadeo Zanka
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BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co. Haveli.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDRABAD, SIND (Camp)—Manager Standard Book State.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI—Standard Bookstall.
KARACHI (Camp)—Manager Standard Book State.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A.H.Wheeler& Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.— Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.-A.H.Wheeler &Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese stores, the mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

General Manager .....Steve Buckingham.

6-30 TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT 10

The enormous success of the Potted Burlesque Pantomime.

CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA

A REAL PANTOMIME AND NOT A PICTURE.

Our exclusive Drama in 2 parts.

EXPERT'S SECRET.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial Teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alsa Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 28th.

Iyo Maru	Okamoro	Kobe

July 29.

Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Bawean	Vansleenwen	Padang
Arca	Wilton	New York.

DEPARTURES.

July 29th.

Rosemoor	Tippet	Barrow-in-Furness
Crew Hall	Jones	Maranagoa.
Roumelian	Doig	Liverpool.

The following steamers received port clearance Yesterday:—

Steamer—Dwarka for Basra.

The s.s. Iyo Maru entered the Dock for loading for Kobe, etc.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Iyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain K. Okamoro, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 18th instant, with coal on board.

S. S. Bawean:—The steamer Bawean, 4,149 tons, Captain J. B. Vansleenwen, arrived here yesterday from Padang, which port she left on the 20th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Arca:—The steamer Arca, 3,053 tons, Captain B. G. Wilton, arrived here yesterday from New York, with oil on board.

S. S. Roumelian:—The steamer Roumelian, 1,710 tons, Captain P. Doig, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, will sail to-day for Basra, and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, July 29th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

H. Linga	Catbush	M. M. & Co
K. Tregurno	Humphreys	D. Nanji & Sons
P. Westfield	Jones	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netawati	K. N. & Co
Indravati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. Graham
3 ClanMacfarlene	Swanton	J. Finlay & Co
4 Busnu Maru	Ito	K. N. & Co
5 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
6 Bahrein	Bou[illegible]	T. M. & Co
9 Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
10 City of Vienna	Field	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aronda	M. M. & Co
4 Khiva	F. & O. S. N. Co
5 Niritas	Dreauty D. Nanjee & Sons
6 Culna	Davies M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arca	Wilton
Bawean	Vansleenween D. Nanjee & Sons
Clan Macaulay	Waterhouse T. M. & Co
Islamil	Watson T. M. & Co
Iyo Maru	Okamoro N. Y. Kaisha
Kasara	Gulliver M. M. & Co
Nurani	Thompson T. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

July 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumelian (s) 14 bales wool raw, M. Balia; 26 bales wool raw, V. Oomersee; 40 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas.

Natal transport (s) 300 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 351 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 205 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 105 cwts. Indian rubber, S. E. Patel; 74 bales wool, K. M. Natho; 2 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HULL.

Fregarno (s) 670 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 100 bales hemp, H. Govendji.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 900 tons manganiferus ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 69 cases opium, M. M. & Co.; 300 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 8 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwala; 30 cwts. almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy; 77 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin & Co.; 35 bales goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 10 bales woollen carpets, E. Mohomed; 45 bales senna leaves, R. Givandas & Co.; 300 cwts. kismiss, J. K. & Co.; 541 cwts. sandalwood, Pierce Leslie & Co.; 100 cwts. olibanum, G. Suchidana & Co.; 35 cwts. gum myrah, E. Mohomed; 150 cwts. gum arabic, E. Mohomed; 44 cwts. malabar canes, D. S. Postesala; 23 cwts. chillies, S. Cooverji & Co.; 265 cwts. chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 36 cwts. fishmaws, E. Molidina; 166 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 400 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed; 10 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 164 cwts. mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 281 cwts. turnmuric, M. Jafferbhoy; 565 cwts. turmuric bulbs, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. bees wax, G. Suchidana & Co.; 35 cwts. bees wax, E. Mohomed; 12,870 cwts. peas, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,320 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khiva (s) 8,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Bawean (s) 3,500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S. S. Fultala from Colombo, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—11 barrels wine, 5 cases shoes, 6 cases saffron, 3 cases peppermint oil, 8 cases peppermint crystals, 3 cases porcelainware, 3 cases enameiplates, 15 cases buttons, 13 cases rubber goods, 51 cases camphor, 75 bales, 95 cases star aniseeds, 91 cases glassware, 250 bales ginger, 2 cases glass lamp accessories, 28 cases glass beads, 1 case aluminumware, 2 cases brass beads, 10 chests vermilion, 53 cases milk powder, 50 cases sauce, jam and desserts, 1,400 cases preserved-rabbits 2 drums, 2 kegs paint, 1 box, 2 cases medicine, 1 case dry fruits, 70 cases vegitable ware, 290 cases tea, 12 cases mathew silk, 327 bales raw silk, 43 bales yellow silk, 3 cases fine silk, 89 cases punjum silk, 564 cases silk goods, 104 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents, Bombay Co.:—5,010 tons coal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 29th July 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to 29th July 1914.	June 1st to 29th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	2.99	53.11	40.64	59.04
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	4.82	55.67	43.83	69.07
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	3.87	52.49	45.12	68.40
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	3.39	57.73	48.37	70.49

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.12in. and Allahabad 0.27in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal over the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Hoshangabad. Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.35in. Saugor 0.96in., Khandwa and Amraoti 0.12in each, Nagpur 0.58in., Chanda 0.18in. and Raipur 2.38in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread and heavy; Bombay has had 2.99in., Ratnagiri 4.60in., Mormugao 3.01in. and Karwar 2.24in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.44in., Bijapur 0.19in. and Belgaum 2.50in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula but decreased in the United Provinces and Gujarat. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the Central Provinces, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces while light isolated showers have occurred on the south Madras coast. The falls have been heavy in the Konkan and the extreme eastern districts in the reporting area in the Central Provinces; in the latter case this is in all probability due to the depression that is reported to have formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in the United Provinces and the Deccan and some showers in Central India West. A few showers are possible in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 29th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 h.urs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	95.3	81.4	67	..	0	0
Jaak ..	99.8	90.5	74	..	0	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	99.5	86.9	63	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	111.8	84.5	76	..	0.53	—1.87
Rawalpind ..	106.1	83.0	49	..	7	..
Lahore ..	110.0	89.9	62	..	1.99	—4.96
Hissar ..	108.2	90.5	42	..	2.42	..
Ambala ..	100.7	82.3	78	..	5.51	—5.23
Delhi ..	103.3	84.8	70	..	4.10	—6.55
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	98.6	82.1	68	..	7.27	—4.14
Mainpuri ..	91.1	79.4	82	0.62	4.46	—5.17
Jhansi ..	90.6	78.4	72	0.04	7.97	—7.91
Cawnpore ..	89.0	79.9	88	0.12	12.57	—0.95
Allahabad ..	88.6	80.6	85	0.27	16.13	0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	113.1	85.8	68	..	0.06	—1.08
Karachi ..	88.0	80.8	87	..	0.09	—3.82
Ajmer ..	97.4	81.2	66	..	1.15	—7.49
Jalpore ..	97.7	84.0	59	..	3.68	—5.64
Kotah ..	99.4	86.6	56	..	2.45	—9.84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91.4	80.0	73	..	3.66	—4.64
Dwarka ..	86.6	79.9	87	0.02	7.07	+1.53
Veraval ..	83.4	80.2	87	..	5.43	—5.32
Rajkot ..	91.1	76.8	85	..	6.31	—9.09
Bhavnagar Para ..	97.0	79.6	75	..	7.17	—2.27
Surat ..	87.1	70.9	86	0.02	16.65	—8.13
Ahmedabad ..	95.8	78.7	80	..	7.68	—8.32
Deesa ..	97.0	78.4	81	..	4.21	—6.69
Neemuch ..	93.8	78.2	70	..	8.54	—3.75
Indore ..	86.1	74.7	89	0.05	7.51	—7.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	8.9	72.3	96	4.35	26.23	1.39
Saugor ..	72.2	74.3	86	0.96	11.17	—9.25
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandaw ..	89.4	76.2	89	0.12	11.78	—1.94
Akola ..	82.6	74.8	86	0.01	12.75	—1.86
Amroati ..	84.9	74.3	94	0.12	7.3	—7.66
Nagpur ..	83.7	75.0	91	0.58	17.37	—4.87
Chanda ..	86.3	74.8	84	0.18	14.49	—8.37
Raipur ..	84.7	73.6	99	2.38	18.35	—4.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	82.7	75.4	84	2.99	53.11	10.43
Ratnagiri ..	80.7	74.1	90	4.60	52.29	—0.68
Mormugao ..	82.4	74.2	94	3.01	55.74	—4.44
Karwar ..	82.8	74.0	93	2.24	59.62	—16.08
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	87.9	74.1	83	0.04	10.43	1.22
Ahmednagar ..	80.0	70.5	82	..	12.97	4.71
Poona ..	75.4	70.7	84	0.44	22.69	10.59
Sholapur ..	83.9	71.4	81	..	10.04	1.23
Bijapur ..	79.8	69.3	87	0.19	6.06	0.72
Belgaum ..	73.9	66.5	97	2.50	21.47	—1.99
Aurangabad ..	82.9	71.7	90	0.05	16.65	5.13
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.0	73.8	81	..	10.26	—4.71
Hyderabad ..	84.2	71.8	95	0.06	18.41	8.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	82.2	71.2	99	2.26	61.41	—12.09
Calicut ..	79.6	74.1	95	1.18	58.69	—5.03
Cochin ..	87.8	72.9	86	0.62	58.80	8.90
Colombo ..	82.9	74.0	95	0.41	18.96	6.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	86.2	78.1	67	..	14.22	3.85
Bellary ..	85.1	71.9	74	0.14	10.91	7.23
Cuddapah ..	90.4	76.2	82	0.11	9.54	2.86
Madras ..	85.9	77.9	77	0.01	10.11	4.43
Bangalore ..	74.9	65.8	90	..	10.20	3.50
Coimbatore ..	83.0	71.2	78	0.04	5.52	2.64
Trichinopoly ..	96.6	79.2	58	..	4.65	2.00
Negapatam ..	92.9	77.1	82	0.10	3.46	0.28

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 28th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.647 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4 ,,
Dew Point	75.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.915 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	80.2 ,,
Minimum do. do. .	75.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	301 miles.
Fall of Rain	4.22 inches.
Total fall during month	13.01 ,,
Do. do. year	54.52 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 29th	0.00

LAHORE VERNACULAR DAILY SUSPENDS PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 29.

The "Deepak," a daily vernacular newspaper owned by Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhrani, has suspended publication owing to losses sustained and the difficulty of getting competent editors.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The depression over the head of the bay yesterday moved into Chota Nagpur and decreased in intensity. It has given a few moderately heavy falls in Orissa and east of the Central Provinces. Rainfall increased on the west coast of the peninsula and continued in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

The weather remained dry over the whole of northwest India. Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Madras-Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, Central India east, Bombay-Deccan, Mysore, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, west United Provinces, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and half inches; Tavoy four; Mergui and Akyab three; Victoria Point and Kyaukpyu two; Moulmein and Cherrapunji one and half; Sibsagar one; Cox's Bazar one and half; Saugor Island and Ranchi one; False Point four; Cuttack and Mussooree one and half; Sutna and Saugor one; Jubbulpore four; Raipur two; Pendra one and half; Ratnagiri four; Bombay, Marmagoa and Belgaum three; Karwar, Mercara and Mangalore two; Calicut and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces, Central India and possibly in south-east Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 29th July 1915, was 29.818 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour estated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Mo nth.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	July				July			
TH.	29	m	0 54	27 7	29	m	6 44	15 9
			1 22a	29 4			7 31a	16 7
FR.	30	m	1 38	27 4	30	m	7 23	16 8
			1 57a	28 8			9 9a	16 8
SAT.	31	m	2 22	26 10	31	m	8 1	17 9
SUN.	Aug. 1	m	2 30a	27 8	Aug.		8 47a	17 0
		m	3 6	26 11	1	m	8 38	19 0
			3 2a	26 8			9 25a	17 6
MO.	2	m	3 52	25 3	2	m	9 16	20 2
			3 33a	25 9			10 5a	18 1
TU.	3	m	4 45	24 7	3	m	10 2	21 3
			4 6a	24 10			10 53a	18 6
W.	4	m	5 55	24 11	4	m	11 24	22 1
			4 49a	24 11				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 29 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 30 (Frday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 31 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 4 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 9th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

MME. NORDICA'S WILL,

£200,000 ESTATE CONTESTED BY HER HUSBAND.

A dispute is going on in the New York Law Courts as to the validity of a will which Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, made on Thursday Island after the sinking of the Tasman in the Gulf of Papua in December, 1913, and which resulted in her death in May last year.

Mme. Nordica in this testament willed her fortune away from her husband, Mr. George W. Young, the banker, and a commission has been taking evidence in Australia as regards Mme. Nordica's mental capacity when she made the will.

According to the "New York World," witnesses in the Surrogate's Court at New York stated that Mme. Nordica expressed satisfaction with her act.

In cutting off her husband, the singer left her property, valued at more than $1,000,000 (£200,000), to her three sisters, except for a few thousand dollars bequeathed to Mr. Simmons and other friends. When the document was filed in New York County Mr. Young filed a contest and then offered an earlier will for probate in Monmouth County, N.Y., This makes him the chief beneficiary. Thus far the fight has been very bitter, and it is likely that many months will elapse before the question of which will is valid can be determined and the property distributed.

TRADE WITH ENEMY FIRM PROHIBITED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Government of Bengal have communicated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that a prohibition has been issued against trading with Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co. of Soerabaia on the ground that that firm is of enemy character.

ENGLISH MISCONC... ABOUT INDIA.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA AT EAST I... ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the East I... Association was held at the Westmi... Palace Hotel on June 30. Sir Kri... Gupta presided, and the forty-eighth a... report was presented by the secretary, John Pollen, C.I.E.

The Chairman, in moving the adopti... the report, said that the misconcept... which the pamphlets issued by the Ass... tion sought to expose were chiefly thos... the Indian mind. But there was a fie... work open in this country also. ... instance, he found leaders of public opi... in England who unhesitatingly conde... the introduction of English education ... India, but to his mind English education ... one of the greatest blessings that the ... had ever conferred upon his cou... Another misconception was with regard to the attitude of the Indian educated classes towards the British Government. Before the war it was almost taken for granted that they were disaffected; the war had, however, brought them a complete vindication. Their attitude from the first had been one of great loyalty and a desire to co-operate with the Government; and in keeping the masses free from the evils of bazar gossip and rumour they had done excellent work. He thought it would be well if some ... efforts of the Association could be dir... to drawing attention to Indian vie... various subjects, and to giving the publ... this country an insight into India's h... and aspirations. In particular, he ho... that after the war the military ques... would be considered from a sympath... and broadminded point of view. An ef... should be made to bring into line ... military resources of the Empire t... greater extent than had hitherto been ... case, and to give scope to the ambition ... the Indian people in regard to milit... matters.

The report was adopted, and ... business of the Association tran...

POLICY OF BUFFER STATE...

Later on in the afternoon Sir D... Mackenzie Wallace took the chai... Dr. Pollen read a paper on India's ... Russia. He said that he had never belie... in the policy of buffer States, and for t... last twenty-five years had consistent... advocated combination and co-operation w... Russia, a State that had given peace ... Central Asia and was helping ... revive its cultivation and civilisation. An abiding alliance between her and Gr... Britain would probably prove ... safeguard of the rights and f... peoples of the East.—"India."

SUBMARINE BEATS...

ESCAPE OF A LONDON STEAMER.

The steamer Anglo-Californian, 7,33... tons, of London, carrying a crew of 30 ... sought refuge in Queenstown Harbour a... an early hour, on July 5, with ... the captain and ten men killed ... and eight injured by shell fire ... from a German submarine. The encounter took place near the Irish coast about 8 a.m. on Sunday morning.

One of the survivors has given the following account of the incident:—

The submarine was sighted ... morning, and quickly overtaking ... Californian, began firing at th... apparatus to prevent calls for ... being sent. The submarine kept ... about the ship, endeavouring to ge... position to discharge a torpedo, bumm... baffled by the skill of the captain ... remained on the bridge, smiling dia... enemy as they shelled the vessel. ... the terminals of the apparatus was ser... but this was all the success the Germa... They were so close to he Anglo-Cali... that they used their rifles, and a... serious injury was inflicted on the s... For four hours the shelling ... Several of the crew were killed and ... more seriously injured. The captain ... blown off the bridge, with terrible wo... on his head, and an arm and a leg comple... ly severed. Before his death he had give... orders for the boats to be launched. This ... the crew tried to do, but they had great difficulty, as the ropes got entangled. While they were at work several more were killed. Ultimately four boats were launched in... which several men got and rowed abou... until picked up by vessels which came ... their assistance. At 11-30 the Anglo-Ca... fornian succeeded in shaking off the su... marine and was able to steam into Queen... town.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF SECON...

Captain Parslow's son, who w... mate of the vessel, followed hi... courageous example. He was by hi... side when he was killed. Young ... was knocked down by the violen... shock, but quickly got on his fee... and seized the wheel. He has ... done so when another shell burst a... him and shattered one of the spo... the wheel, but he remained at his p... assistance arrived. His gallant ... undoubtedly saved the ship from ... tion.

A Lloyd message from Bordeaux ... July 3, says:—

The Spanish steamer Juan reports ... on July 2 she saw the French schoo... rondelle, bound from La Rochelle f... sea with pitwood, under sustained ... 40 miles north of Ushant, and pi... the crew of seven men and the ... The schooner was struck by six sh... capsized after eight minutes witho... ing. The wreck was still floating. ... crew were landed at Pauillac yeste...

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to take, easy to take.

...MERCIAL.

...L ABOUT SUGAR.

...s to-state, the War has entirely ...onised sugar production, says the ..., " and completely upset the equili... between supply and demand, especial... ourselves. While the Continent as a ... raised a very marked excess of sugar ... what was required for use in the ...ing countries, of the importing Euro... countries the United Kingdom was the ... buyer. In a normal year we use ... two million tons. The United King... comes next after the United States, ... consumption of sugar has advanced ...18 lb. per head per annum 50 years ... quite 85 lb. to-day. Now it is a great ...hat more than half the world's con...ive needs of sugar are produced by ...untries where war is raging and by ...dependencies. For the present sea... had all gone well, we believe that ...e would have raised about 7,393,550 ...gainst 8,210,595 tons for the season ... The cane-growing countries would ...aised about 9,700,000 tons, and with ...the c...tribution of the United States we ...hould have had a grand total of 17,672,000 ...ons, against 18,639,000 tons for the previous ...eason. But to-day Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the principal beet belts ...f France (as to France nearly all situated ...n the north-east and east) are just so many ...blanks so far as supplies for the importing ...countries are concerned. France is sending ...us no sugar even from the regions unroubled by invasion. And a million tons ...om the two States of Central Europe are, ...se, absolutely unavailable. ...ermany it is admitted that 250,000 ... sugar-beet have been fed to cattle, ...obably the total is much more. The ...own to sugar-beet this May was semi... reported at 25 per cent. less than ... 1914, the area saved from beet be...anted with potatoes. Similar altera... are almost certainly in progress in ...a-Hungary, and the case of Belgium ...uced to one of the land lacking culti... Galicia and Western Poland are ...ultrally in the plight of Belgium. ...therefore becomes clear that our own ... has increased in gravity, and that ...f things a further advance in ..., be apprehended. This is the ...is as the War rise in sugar al...olished by the Government is ad... Choice Trinidad cane-sugar ...en from 14s. 6d. per cwt. last July ... 3d. to-day. Tate's cubes, which just ...e the War were at 18s. 3d., and to ...e buyers fractionally less, now fetch 31s. ...cwt. Fortunately, the very large pur...es by the Government Sugar Commis... currencies had become fully in... did a vast amount of good, but now ...of such purchased sugar has gone into ...mption.

...d our imports and our stocks have ...ced to run low. This was, of course, ... As to France, the consumptive ... in that direction are assumed ...idence, at 710,000 tons. But ...action, owing to the Ger...asion affecting the sugar-beet de...ents where the chief factories and re...es are situated, is not put by the ...h authorities at more than a probab... of 300,000 tons in October. To this the ...h Government adds 60,000 tons of ...-sugar, presumably from the Colonial ...ire of France. Clearly, France from ...er 1915 to September 1916 must be a ...e buyer in the general market, and as ...sh and however reluctantly, a competitor ...ith us, her Ally.

It is time, therefore, to consider how far ...within the limits of the British Dominions ...we have areas adequate to supply the United Kingdom with sugar irrespective of the Continental beet-sugar so long and so unwisely favoured by tariffs, to the depression ...of the sugar-growing lands beneath the flag. ...tralia has actually fallen be... ...d of self-support, and while ...ly increases a production, ...ed by the prohibition of ... ...t of labour, the prosperity of the ...rts of the Commonwealth causes the ...tion of sugar per head of population ...early.

...is in a bad position this year owing ...per cent. fall in the area devoted to ... Off this reduced area a yield of ...0 tons is the expectation. British ...has immense potentialities for ex... but these are as yet in embryo, ...happily there are signs of capital ... and increased attention ...s old-established colony, with ...eap and open direct sea... ...our ports. South Africa is in the ...of absorbing not a little of Aus...'s best refined sugar, thereby forcing ...ia to buy less valuable sugar from ...and other regions of the Asiatic south... These regions are undoubtedly deve... their sugar production.

...regards the United Kingdom, the Earl ...ugh has recently called public at... to there being sufficient—nay, over... ...ng—evidence that the climate, even ...comparatively cloudier counties, such ...shire and Shropshire, allows of a ...ntent equal to that of France and ...e, and superior to that of ...pain. Beet, infact, does not ...h sun. All that is now needed ...ansion of sugar-beet growing ... Kingdom is the erection of ... refineries for the working up ...material."

...growing in Europe it may to... ...opportunely remembered was ... of an European war. British ...ted Napoleon's subjects and ...g cane-sugar, and the French ... chemists turned to the sweet ...French after the war let their ..., but Central Europe was wiser, ...ll the Austrians showed a foster... the culture which has done much ...ral and commercial prosperity ...ria and Hungary. In foster...ltivation in the United King... ...d not do better than follow ...ginal lead, which was not con... ...tween "fair" and "free" trade, ...hidful in the matter of supplying ...owers with the best seed. Since ...has taught us how to develop it ...e tendency towards a high sugar... value of seed possessing that ...enormously enhanced. Canada now provides early maturing seed wheat at the price of ordinary market samples, and farmers greatly benefit. If too proud to copy an alien enemy, the Canadian precedent may easily be converted from terms of wheat into those of beet.

Russia's two million-ton crop of sugar-beet bulks largely in the world's statistics, but it is raised on so vast an inland area that it is not available at all readily even in times of peace, and the new crop to be lifted in October could hardly be refined and made ready for the market within 1915 even if the Dardanelles were open. The scarcity of labour will certainly be felt severely now that the great Russian Empire is at last getting extended in its warlike operations. We must also be prepared for a greatly increased use of sugar per head of population in Russia as the War has made food and sugar very cheap, and one hears of a wave of sugar-taking in tea passing over the country, probably not to ebb. The Russians used not to take sugar in their tea, but that was in the old vodka-drinking days.

As the matter stands there can scarcely be a doubt that the less we depend on the Continent for sugar the better. Peace or no peace, this is so. At the same time to hold the balance between cane and beet sugar production within the Empire will require a sure hand. To increase the culture of cane-sugar in India will call for the intelligence of a benevolent autocracy, to do so in British Guiana will need the attraction of a free capital, while in Australia the task is so purely political that it is scarcely discussible in a non-party review. With respect to beet-sugar the Home Government has at least the advantage in its potential control of the factories and refineries. Were it to erect these it could in April invite tenders from the neighbouring farmers to grow sugar-beet at a fixed, remunerative not excessively remunerative—price. The quantity taken could be strictly adjusted to the estimated cane-sugar production of the Empire overseas. The problem must in any case be faced by the Executive before October next, the date of the new sugar-beet crop being lifted and secured. The Executive has suspended ordinary commercial courses in this trade. We have approved its prescience in the past, but we own to a wish for some signs of a corresponding prescience for the next season.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 28th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		*14 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		100
" " Imports		2,000

* Sales include 2,000 bales sold late yesterday.

Mid. Americans			5 20d.
Egyptian F.G.F.			7.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Oct. ..		9.24
	Jan. ..		9.63
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..		9.24
	Jan. ..		9.64
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Oct. ..		9.09
	Jan. ..		9.44

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 28th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.08	5.10
July-Aug.	5.08	5.10
Aug.-Sept.	5.19	5.12
Sept-Oct.	5.19	5.21
Oct.-Nov.	5.25	5.27
Nov.-Dec.	5.30	5.33
Dec.-Jan.	5.35	5.37
Jan.-Feb.	5.39	5.42
Feb.-Mar.	5.44	5.47
March-April	5.49	5.52
April-May	5.52	5.55
May-June	5.56	5.58
June-July	5.58	5.61
July-Aug.	5.61	5.64

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 28th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85d
F. G. "	4.00d
Fine "	4.15d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.35d
F. G. "	4.50d
Fine "	4.65d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.65d
Good Broach	4.75d
F.G. "	4.90d
Fine "	5.05d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. }	29,000
" " to Continent .. }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.38
Previous closing price	9.09
Futures at New York Jan.	9.78
Previous closing price	9.47
Spot Cotton at New York	9.35
Previous price	9.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (mutilated)	8 69
Previous price	8.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.21
Previous price	8.94
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.57
Previous price	9.29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅜
Domand Bills	4.76.40
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall is due to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.90
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £725,000.	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 28th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day for Rs. 10,00,000

BILLS were not tendered,—

TRANSFERS were tendered @ 1/3 15/16, but not allotted.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 20,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 10,00,000.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 28th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Nominal.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. July Sellers	58/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/1½
Wheat Choice White Bombay. Nominal.	
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 Nominal.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

Karachi Barley July/Aug. Buyers.	36 9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug, sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jnly-Aug.	49/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. sellers	56

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug./Sept. sellers	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. sellers	£8-15

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£72
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	86½
Hard Spelter	£62½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£20/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August sellers	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber September Oct. paid	2/5

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/November;	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November;	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/November;	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November;	22/1½
Calcutta Linseed August-Sept. paid	55

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 29.

The market has kept steady with Broach quoted at Rs. 236½, but no business of importance is reported.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 236½ and advanced to Rs. 237 but declined a matter of Re. 1 and is now quoted at Rs. 236½ for Good Broach.

Business amongst shippers and the bazaar is strictly limited while there is a small demand from mills.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal September 160
Fine Khamgaum Akola, September 189.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 236½
Fully Good Bengal, January 181.

MESSRS. PATELBROTHERS' MID-DAY. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			235	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "			..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	185	180	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)			..	..
M G. Khandesh			..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	202/3	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Bhangalkote			..	..
H.G. Bijapore			..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..			..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..			..	..
M.G. Nagpore			..	..
M.G. Yeotmal			..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..			..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description			..	..
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	189		..	Sept. 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar			208	Do.
H. G. Western			178	Do.
M.G. Westerns			185	Do.
M.G. Miraj			209	Do.
M.G. Compta			205	Do.
M.G. Bengals 160			..	Do.

REGEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th July, 1915:—

Cotton	2,443 Bales
Wheat	6,097 cwts
Linseed	3,584 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,147 "
Ginjellyseed	333 "
Graundnuts	2,094 "
Castorseed	3 109 "
Rice	37,453 "
Myrabollams	1,331 "
Cottonseed	19,599 "
Mowraseed	533 "
Gram	134 "
Joowar	720 "
Barley	1,457 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 p.c.	Rs. 6-12, R.D. per cwt
White Delhi	Rs. 6-10-6 R.D. per cwt
Linseed. Ready	Rs. 7-9, B.T. per cwt
Rapeseed. Brown cawnpore	Rs. 6-6, B.T. per cwt
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-7, B.T. per cwt
Brown Katni	Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 7-8, B.T. per cwt
Poppyseed. Ready	Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt
Groundnuts.	Bold Rs. 36, B.T. per candy.
Mowraseed.	Rs. 3-14, R.D. per cwt
Castorseed. Ready	Rs. 6-11, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.	Rs. 22, B.T per candy.
Teelseed. Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 44 B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27.32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27.32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5.32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 3.16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7.32d.
France 3 m-s. do.	185 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	136½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s. Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-3-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver, ex-duty Ready	57-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and the rates were fairly maintained throughout the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept unchanged.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 545 Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 382½ stood at Rs. 380 at the close.

Standards were placed at the prices varying firm Rs. 915 to Rs. 920.

Madhavji were firm at Rs. 1,115.

Swadeshi improved at Rs. 1,412½.

Centrals at Rs. 1,810.

Currimbhai opened at Rs. 195, but closed at Rs. 192½ (buyers).

Crescent stood stationary at Rs. 88½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 176½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 120.

Finlays advanetd to Rs. 250.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,547½.

Bombay Burma and Trading Corporation shares stood steady at Rs. 910.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 200.

Sialkot Narowal Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 52 in a lot, Central Provinces at Rs. 111½ and Rs. 112, and Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 111 x. d.

Tata Hydro-Electric Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,085. (sellers.)

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 54 x. d.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 54 x. d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 89½.

Small (clean) prices were quoted at Rs. 90.

4 per cent Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½ clean prices (long-dated) at Rs. 98½.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,

The Seventh Report of Directors for half-year ended 30th June, 1915 shows that the net profits for the half-year including the sum of Rs. 24.365 brought forward amounted to Rs. 56,061.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—In payment of an Ad.interim dividend at the rate of 4 per annum free of Income Tax for the half-year ended 30th June 1915 Rs. 30,000; Transferred to Preliminary Expenses Account Rs. 3,000; Carried forward to next account Rs. 23,061; Total Rs. 56,061.

The Directors state that in spite of the adverse trade conditions resulting from the War crisis the business of the Bank has shown good signs of progress in the last six months. Current Account and Fixed Deposits now account to Rs. 48,20,888-11.3 as compared with Rs. 29,88,659-5.8 on 30th June 1914 and Rs. 30,40,239-13.6 on 31st December 1914. There are now over 1,700 Current Accounts opened with the Bank which shows an increase of about 200 during the last six months.

The following is the Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June 1915:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Interest on Fixed Deposits ...	67,976	9	11
To Interest on Current and other Accounts ...	31,164	12	0
To Salaries ...	21,125	0	6
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees.	2,625	0	0
To Rent, Lighting and Taxes ...	6,388	0	1
To Postages, Stationery, Advertising & other Charges ...	7,508	11	0
To P. & L. Balance of Karachi Branch ...	3,646	13	8
To Balance (Net Profit) ...	31,696	1	10
Total Rupees...	1,72,131	1	9

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Interest ...	1,66,181	14	6
By Discount (after allowing for Rebate) ...	5,064	15	2
By Commission, Transfer Fees, etc. ...	884	4	1
Total Rupees...	1,72,131	1	9

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on July 1st say:—

GOLD.

There is again a balance of gold movements against the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 28th £120,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
June 29th £57,050 in bar gold.
June 29th £5,000 in sovereigns released on Straits Settlements Note Account.
June 30th £639,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
June 25th £500,000 in bar gold.
June 25th £125,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
June 28th £500,000 in bar gold.
June 28th £500,000 in bar gold.
June 28th £425,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
June 30th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
During the week the net reduction was £1,279,000.

The following figures for the imports and exports of gold at Bombay from 1st January to 3rd June 1915 and 1914, are a striking comment upon the state of affairs arising from the War.

IMPORTS.

1915.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,92,50,811.
Gold Sovereigns Rs. 51,47,519
Gold Other Coins Rs. 4,58,828.

1914.

Gold Bullion Rs. 6,07,18,930.
Gold Sovereigns Rs. 5,17,31,873.
Gold Other Coins Rs. 5,86,069.

EXPORTS.

1915.

Gold Bullion Rs. 4,61,700.
Gold Sovereigns Rs. 3,06,885.
Gold Other Coins Rs. 62,290.

1914.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,43,97,524.
Gold Sovereigns Rs. 2,07,000.
Gold Other Coins Rs. 1,38,355.

SILVER.

The tone has been distinctly poor during the week, and the price fell by degrees to 22 7/8d. on the 29th ultimo—the lowest figure since the 25th February last.

A slight rally took place to-day to 22 15/16.

Notwithstanding an occasional burst into activity, the market has subsided into a condition of inertia, from which there is just now nothing in sight to suggest an improvement.

The monsoon continues to develop favourably, but this happy event which, in days gone by would have been instantly reflected in the attitude toward silver of Indian Bazaar dealers, has had no apparent effect upon the market in India at all. As a matter of fact, though of course entirely accidental, it coincided with a withdrawal of Indian orders to buy.

Both India and China seem to be waiting upon each other to determine at what figure to intervene, and this indecision naturally is against the interests of sellers.

It might have been conjectured that the recent fall in price was in consequence of the large arrival of Mexican silver by last week's United States mail steamer. Such an assumption, however is incorrect, for, by a circumstance fortunate for the sellers, a special demand, unconnected with India or China, happened to arrive exactly at the time of realization, and the bulk of this abnormal supply was absorbed without any pressure upon the market at all.

The state of affairs in Mexico precludes the idea that further Mexican supplies can be anticipated for some time to come.

An Indian Currency Return for June 22nd gave details as follow in lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation 64, 13.
Reserve in Silver Coin 34, 73.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 75.
Gold in England 7, 65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,500 bars, as compared with 5 700 last week.

A shipment of 400,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Statistics for the month of June are appended:—

Highest Price 23 1/2 cash.
Lowest Price 22 7/8 cash.
Average Price 23.266 cash.

The imports of silver into Bombay from 1st January to 3rd June 1915 are £2,370,000, as compared with £2,585,000 during the same period last year.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 25 23 1/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 26 23 1/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 28 23 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 29 22 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 30 22 7/8 cash. No notation fixed for forward delivery.
July 1 22 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22.968 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash silver is 1d. below that fixed a week ago.

BURMA OIL INDUSTRY.

DECREASED OUTPUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 29.

The report of the Rangoon Oil Co., Ltd., presented to the share-holders at the annual general meeting yesterday shows a considerable decrease in the oil output, notwithstanding the slightly increased scale of development. The balance sheet shows an expenditure on capital account during the year amounting to Rs. 4,29.175, of which Rs. 3,83,664 was spent on the development of well sites.

On the balance sheet the future prospects did not look very bright, but the Chairman informed the meeting that negotiations were practically concluded, which would materially improve the position and financial outlook of the Company. The Report and accounts were adopted, inclusive of the directors' recommendation that a further one lakh of rupees be appropriated to the property depreciation reserve account.

At Twinzas Oil Co.'s annual meeting the chairman expressed regret at having to present a bad report for the second year. The causes for this it was difficult to explain, but there were other companies suffering from the depletion of the field.

NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIQUIDATOR'S APPLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Before Justice Chaudhuri an application was made on behalf of Mr. Palmer, the liquidator appointed by the Northern Circars Life Assurance Company in liquidation, for an order to restrain suits which had been brought against the company in the Small Causes Court. It was stated that the company went into voluntary liquidation on 19th July last, the liabilities amounting to twenty lakhs and the assets two lakhs and twenty-five thousand. The suits filed in the Small Causes Court against the Company were for small sums.

His Lordship granted the application.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

A STUDENT'S DEPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 27.

On Friday the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners, when the examination of defence witnesses was begun. Ramesh Ch. Roy, student of the Scottish Churches Collegiate School, and his cousin Basanta Kumar Sanyal deposed to the movements of Khitish on May 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 29.)

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter.

Mr. J. C. Dequndros, L.M. & S., Acting Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, held charge from the 6th April 1915, in addition to his own duties, of the office of Political Officer to his Highness the ex-King Thebaw during the absence of Mr. C. N. James on leave.

Mr. Panachand Jaychand Mehta to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. Odhavji Devji Chavan to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. P. V. Domingo, Mamlatdar of Dhulia in the district of West Khandesh, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to act as Junior Collector with effect from 28th March 1915, so long as he continues to be Assistant Settlement Officer and his immediate junior Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., acts as Junior Collector.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to act as Junior Collector vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S.

Rao Saheb Malhar Lingo Kulkarni, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, S.D., to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, S.D.

Mr. Dattatraya Hari Tagare Inspector of Agriculture, Sholapur and Satara Districts, to act as Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, S.D.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., passed on 6th July 1915 an examination in Marathi according to the Proficiency test.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to be Assistant Collector Ahmedabad.

The three months' privilege leave granted to the Rev. H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp Aden, is cancelled at his own request.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier is appointed Chaplain of Eyculla, vice the Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, proceeded on leave.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant George Eliot Everett to be Captain, vice C. Tedman, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd April 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Curry to be Lieutenant, vice E. Harrington, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Edward Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice G. E. Everett, promoted. Dated 23rd April 1915.

Gerald Eustace Berkley to be Second-Lieutenant, vice G. Curry, promoted. Dated 1st April 1915.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Thomas Scoresby Jackson, M.B. to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 1st January 1915.

Sydney Arthur Wilkinson M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st May 1915.

Mr. J. L. Grant, A.C.G.L., Assistant Engineer, passed on the 5th July 1915 an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

Military Assistant Surgeon G. H. Deane held medical charge of H. E. the Governor's Band, Body Guard Household Establishment and Army Transport men at Poona from 28th June to 8th July 1915, both days inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon K. M. Parikh, L.M. & S., has been placed in charge of the Kapadvanj Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of 16th July 1915.

Assistant Surgeon D. J. DeSouza, L.M. & S. has been placed in charge of the Kharaghoda Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July 1915.

Assistant Surgeon C. T. Dhruva, L.M. & S., has been placed in charge of the Nadiad Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of 18th July 1915.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Mechanical Engineers' Examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act held at Bombay on 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th July 1915:—

FIRST CLASS.

Govind Mahadeo Gokhale, Hormusji Furdunji Bamji, Nowroji Darashaw Mamlatdar, Purshotamdas Maganlal Shah.

SECOND CLASS.

Hari Shivram Deodhar, Balkrishna Mohanlal Rajpara, Zinabhai Kasanji Patel, Girdhar Lal T. Raghaviah, Raghunath Bhikshet Bolas, Dinshaw Merwanji Patel, Laxman Hari Peranjape, Nilkanth Nirwan Shilvant, Shankarlal Jagjivan Jani, Pandurang Narayan Ishide, Erachshaw Kaikhushroo Dastoor, Ganesh Martand Mane, Raghunath Sadashiv Bhate.

THIRD CLASS.

Pooran Chand, Mohansing Dongarsing Carpenter Suleman Fassim, Ramchandra Narayan Dahihandekar, Mahadeo Ahilyajee, Shankar Madhavrao Dakwale, Malloo Dharma, Shaik Kassum Shaik Dawood, Jinabhai Jagjivandas Luhar, Murlidhar Shaligram Shrimali Vyas, Akbar Hoosein Esoofally Choonawalla, Shaik Ally Shaik Suleman, Shavaksha Hormusji Engineer, Govinddas Thakordas Saraf, Nadirsha Edulji Elavia, Shaik Ally Dawood, Hari Balkia, Shaik Abdul Rahiman, Kisan Raoba Chikane, Shabuddin Ahmedsha Merwanji Shapurji Alavia, Gafoorkhan Ebrahimkhan, Shankar Raoji Ghodke, Ghanasham Krishnaji Guruji, Govindji Jivanji Patel, Narayan Surbaji Savant, Laxman Putha Naik Salgar, Jamshedji Fakirji Pakka, Mahboobally Sayadally Syed Shaik Ismail Shaik Abdoolla, Balwant Sitaram Mahindre, Sadashiv Ramchandra Shende, Chandoolal Bhaichand Mody, Dwarkanath Pandurang More, Mahomed Haniff, Jamnadas Ranchhod Kirivalla, Pulchand Uttamchand Pareka, Jethalal Mulji Sutar Ardeshir Mancherji Tamboli, Chita Jeram Carpenter, Shankarbhai Kuberdas Patel, Damodar Balwant Taskar, Narayanrao Balwant Thomare, Narmadashankar Balashankar Vyas, Mohanlal Ramjibhai Tolia, John Daniel Christian, Nathubhai Purshottamdas Lohar Shankarlal Vanmalidas Parikh, Bhagwanji Lallubhai Desai, Surajram Mayashankar Desai, Pranjivan Jamradas Rane.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the Mofussil received in the office of the Director of Agriculture Bombay, there was rain during the week ended on 27th instant throughout the Presidency. The fall was beneficial but more is needed in Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana Baroda, and the Panch Mahals. Sowing is generally progressing. Transplantation continues in Sind, Surat, Kaira Satara, Nasik, Poona, Savantvadi and the Konkan. Kharif seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in Upper Sind Frontier and two talukas of Thar and Parkar and by locusts in Nawabshah. Seedlings were suffering from want of sufficient moisture in Karachi, two talukas of Larkana and Hyderabad and in three talukas of Thar and Parkar. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two talukas and two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Larkana, three of Hyderabad, six of Thar and Parkar five of Nawabshah and five of Kaira. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas and one petha of Poona, two talukas of Hyderabad and three of Thar and Parkar. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat and risen in the Konkan and the Deccan, but were generally steady elsewhere.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days in combination with furlough for four months and two days from 9th August 1915.

The Hon. Sir Richard Amphlett Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 6th August 1915.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Benefit Performance in Aid of Karnatak College: Bharat Natak Mandali's "Bhaubandaki," Victoria Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 31.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana.

Poona Races: First Extra Meeting.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette with English Mails, due at 9 p.m.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. L. L. Joshi's lecture on "Milk Supply of Bombay," Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, August 2.

Wilson Philological Lecture, Bombay University Library, 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, August, 3.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. Orr's public lecture on "The Need of Co-operation between Neighbours in Developing building estates," Improvement Trust Offices, 6.5 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 30.

253. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—No. 8577 Vol. A. A. Fanaken, No. 6587 Vol. C. K. Berrett, No. 8578 Vol. A. F. D'Lair, No. 8579 Vol. S. Johnson, No. 8580 Vol. W. H. Hume, No. 7360 Vol. G.P.M. Walker, No. 8581 Vol. H. K. Snellekss and No. 8582 Vol. C. E. Godfrey.

254. Transfers.—The following N. C. Officers and men are transferred from "G" (Gymkhana) Coy. to "J" (Scots) Coy. with effect from this date:—No. 6632 Sergt. A. M. Reith, No. 6384 L/Cpl. A. Geddis, No. 8102 L/Cpl. N. W. Kemp, No. 6560 L/Cpl. H. W. MacMaghten, No. 6719 L/Cpl. M. D. Crichton, No. 7797 L/Cpl. H. A. MacLean, No. 7828 L/Cpl. J. A. Morris, No. 8469 Vol. S. L. Anderson, No. 8467 Vol. R. A. Bruce, No. 7767 Vol S. Clements, No. 7426 Vol. R. Cook, No. 7149 Vol. W. A. Cruden, No. 8478 Vol. P. Davidson, No. 8485 J. Docherty, No. 7829 Vol. L. W. Elliott, No. 7311 Vol. R. Fleming, No. 7634 Vol. T. K. Fordyce, No. 7134 Vol. W. Fraser, No. 6389 Vol. H. E. Hanna, No. 7794 Vol. J. Herbertson, No. 8353 Vol. A. Lochore, No. 7810 Vol. C. F. Morris, No. 7743 Vol. A. MacIntosh, No. 8267 Vol. P. D. MacQueen, No. 8041 Vol. W. MacLean, No. 7765 Vol. W. G. Mackee, No. 8275 Vol. A. O. Marshall, No. 7135 Vol. G. T. S. Milne, No. 7476 Vol. A. B. Scott, No. 8098 Vol. C. J. Sisson, No. 8468 Vol. R. F. Stevenson, No. 8484 Vol. Wallace, No. 7789 Vol. J. C. F. Wilson, No. 6704 Vol. A. E. Robinson, No. 7803 Vol. G. B. Finlayson, and No. 7927 Vol. G. Wittet.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, July 30.

Corps Orders by Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

782 Warrants Railway Warrants Nos. 83 and 84 were issued to C. S M. I. Lettington to proceed to Surat on 28th instant on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Coy. and to return on completion of same.

752 Leave. Lieut. H. Starkey is granted leave (in India) from 30th July 1915 to 5th August 1915.

4. Enrolments.—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—
No. 841 Sapper Loslie C. to E. K. Coy; from 28-7-15.
No. 841 Sapper Leslie C. to E. K. Coy; from 25-7-15.

755 Strength.—Under Section 7 of Act XX of 1645, the name of No. 211 Sapper C. J. Hopson, E. E. Coy; is removed from the Rolls of the Corps from 28th May 1915.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM,
Captain R.A.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE KARNATAK COLLEGE.

The Bharat Natak Mandali will perform the well-known play, "Bhaubandaki," at the Victoria Theatre to-night at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.) in aid of the Karnatak College fund. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has kindly consented to be present on the occasion.

LECTURE ON BOMBAY'S MILK-SUPPLY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a public lecture on the "Milk Supply of Bombay" will be delivered by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., etc. at the Young Men's Christian Association Students' Branch, Lamington Road, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. John A. Turner, M.D., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality will preside.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Savitribai, a fifty year old Hindu woman residing at Dongersey Road in an out house in the compound of Mr. Tayaballi Allibhoy's bungalow, when lighting a fire at 5 a.m. on Wednesday morning, with a naked kerosine lamp, received severe burns on her body through her clothes catching fire. On hearing her cries the neighbours ran up and she was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Conversational Meeting of the Members of the Brotherhood will be held to-morrow at the Headquarters of the Brotherhood between the hours 6 and 7 p.m. On Sunday the 1st August the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at their respective places at 9 a.m. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Bar-at-Law and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 24th July 1915 was as follows:—

Bombay City 3, Bandra Port 1, Other places in Thana District 10, Nasik District 51, Satara District 22, Sholapur District 2, Belgaum District 73 Dharwar District 130, Bijapur District 2, Karachi Town and Port 2 and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 40, Total 336.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. S. S. Egypt which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 4th instant arrived London on Wednesday the 28th instant. All well.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Cairo left Liverpool outward bound on the morning of the 27th instant.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 26th instant.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Acting Coroner, Dr. Nunan held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital, on the body of Moses Abraham, a Warehouse Checker of the Alexandra Dock. The deceased received fatal injuries under circumstances as already mentioned in our columns yesterday. Moses Abraham was taken to the European General Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday night.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider exculpating the driver of any blame in the matter.

THE CLERGY AND THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your vigorous protest against the high-handed action of the Rev. C. D. Mason and the Bishop of Bombay has not come a minute too soon. The Protestant clergy seem to think they can do things in much their own way, even when it comes to setting the law at defiance, but the Government cannot be unmindful of any adverse criticism of their servants, and the vigour of the notice taken by the responsible authorities, is usually in direct ratio to the prominence and position of the guilty party. So we may confidently hope for the requisite action being taken in the direction indicted in your Editorial to-day. The present Bishop of Bombay has distinguished himself by his irregular procedure on more than one occasion, and has received more newspaper notice in consequence than any of his predecessors who filled the Bishopric most worthily. He has, in addition, made himself obnoxious to the whole of the Anglo-Indian community by his indiscreet remarks. To make my point clear, I will instance the fact that while referring to the duties that a clergyman was expected to perform, the Bishop of Bombay stated that they ranged from interviewing Heads of Departments to the latest arrived Eurasian (otherwise Anglo-Indian) loafer; when promptly called upon by a prominent member of the community attacked to explain what he meant, his worthy Lordship majestically stated that he merely meant that he was prejudiced not against the community in question but against loafers of all sorts. His previous remark wore a different interpretation altogether and could not possibly be reconciled with his lame excuse.

Again instead of being present in the Cathedral here on Christmas Day, he was spending his time at Mahableshwar unauthorizedly. When this dereliction of duty was noticed in the press, he found it expedient subsequently to obtain the requisite permission from the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of Bombay. Is there not a marked contrast between the Anglican clergymen and those who are now Government servants? We find more genuine and more truly Christian workers among the latter. While the former endeavour to exercise a great deal of patronage, when making stiff and purely formal calls on their flock, the latter (be it said to their credit) are hearty and genuine and true in their social relations with the various classes. Christ's chosen followers were poor fisherfolk. Humanity—the crowning characteristic of our Lord—seems to be an unknown quality with Anglican clergymen in India. How different is the case at Home? And why? I trust this letter will catch the Bishop's eye although he is away on leave, as well as that of those for whom it is intended and let them ponder for they need to do so.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER CHURCHMAN.

Bombay, July 29.

BOMBAY GO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next general meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust on Tuesday the 3rd August 1915, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, will deliver his public lecture on the Need of Co-operation between neighbours in developing building estates."

It has been raining here with almost unremittent persistency since Monday, but it is hoped that a break will occur to enable the Kirkee Races in aid of Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund to come off on Monday next.

The postponment from to-day has attracted additional entries of a flattering character and the sport should prove exceptionally attractive.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gulam Hussein, a Borah, charged Sakina, a Borah woman and Adamji Abdul Hussein her husband with kidnapping a minor, by name Rehmat.

The complainant was represented by Mr. F. Badashah pleader and Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the defendants.

It was alleged by the complainant that some eight years ago the girl Rehmat's father died at Jetpur leaving the two children Rehmat and Abdul Hussein her brother in his charge. The children were brought up in his house, and when about a year ago he had to go to some holy places he gave the girl Rehmat in the keeping of his relative Fatma, a woman, who was then very ill. She had, therefore to call the two accused to look after her, and Sakina, one of the accused took the girl away with her. The accused then married the girl to a relation of hers, named Adamji. On the other hand the defendants argue that as the girl was being ill-treated by the defendant she (the girl) asked the accused to remove her from the place, which they did, and got her some employment with a Borah priest by name Mian Khanbai, and the second accused's father Abdul Hussein; another plea for the defence was that the girl was not a minor, but was over sixteen years of age.

The Court in acquitting the accused observed that although there may be some substratum of suspicion against the two accused, it did not think that there was a substantial case against them.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Small Causes Court, the Chief Judge decided a case in which Inspector Morris of the C. I. D. was called upon by Hiralal Durjang to show cause why the sanction granted to him by the Registrar of the Small Causes Court to prosecute him for forgery should not annulled.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had him in his service for a period of six months, and on that account the defendant owed him some Rs. 54, Rs. 50 being his wages and the balance being the amount deposited with him. The plaintiff being in very straitened circumstances had to apply to the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes for leave to file a suit as a pauper, and the defendant meanwhile produced a receipt for Rs. 14, before the Registrar, stating that it was given by the plaintiff in full satisfaction of his claim against wages. The defendant also stated that the money was paid to the plaintiff at the Post Office at Bellasis Road, while the plaintiff denied the receipt of such a sum and alleged that the receipt was a pure forgery. The Registrar accordingly asked the C. I. D. to make investigations in the matter and the result was that sanction for the prosecution of the defendant was given by him, and a case was filed in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate. The defendant, however, made an application to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes to quash the Registrar's sanction for prosecution.

The Chief Judge, however, kept the matter pending till the decision was given in the suit for wages. When the suit came a decree for the full amount in the plaintiff's favour was given. The Chief Judge, therefore, refused to interfere with the sanction given by the Registrar for the prosecution of the defendant Hiralal Durjang.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon a Marwari boy Sukhraj Meghraj, aged thirteen years, was charged by Inspector Bedbrook, with burglary and theft of clothes of the value of Rs. 41, belonging to Muktabai, a woman who lived in Ripon Road.

The accused defended by Mr. Chirpatkar, pleader.

It was alleged for the prosecution, that during the absence of the complainant, an entrance was effected into her room at about 5 a.m. on the 26th of July. The accused was arrested on suspicion, an hour later by Police Constable No. 608 E as he was passing along Duncan Road with a bundle in his hand, which contained a part of the articles which were stolen from the complainant's house. The accused was near his father's house at the time of his arrest. The defence plea was that while the accused was sitting in his father's shop, a Mahomedan had come there and left the bundle, saying that he would take it back shortly. Soon afterwards he was arrested in the shop.

The Court disbelieved the defence story and as the boy's father said that he was willing to pay any fine that might be inflicted by the Court, the accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

WORKING A LAME HORSE.

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates, at the Esplanade Police Court, consisting of Mr. W. Lattey and Mr. D. M. Inglis decided a case in which Sergeant Frost of the Bombay Police charged N. J. Bekhor of Gool Mansions with knowingly allowing his lame horse unfit for labour to work and his syce with working it.

It was alleged that some fifteen days ago Mohan Shivabalak Bekhor's syce, was driving his master's victoria along the Mayo Road, when Sergeant Frost, who was then on duty there, seeing that the animal was unable to walk properly and was limping stopped the gharry and sent the horse in an ambulance to the Lady Sakerbai Hospital for animals at Parel. The syce was sentenced by the Honorary Magistrate, to a fine of Rs. 30, the next day and his master who was brought before them yesterday, pleaded that he was not aware that the animal was limping. The Magistrates disbelieved the defence and sentenced Bekhor to a fine of Rs. 30.

OBSTRUCTING A STEAMER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, charged Ragu Moona, tindal of prow No. 4796, and two other tindals, with obstructing the s. s. Janus on the 27th instant, at the Alexandra Dock.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and they were convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 each.

GORAKPUR BANK CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

In the case brought by the Gorakhpur Bank against Mr. S. C. Mullick of Willington Square, which has had a protracted hearing before Mr. J. Camel, his Worship passed orders to-day, which took him about half an hour to deliver, finding that the charges of criminal breach of trust as an agent, and falsification of accounts had not been proved to justify the accused being committed to the High Court Sessions. The Magistrate discharged Mr. Mullick.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

AHMEDABAD MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS' OFFER.

At a meeting of the Mill and Factory owners of Ahmedabad, convened by the Commissioner, Norther Division, on Wednesday July 20th, for the purpose of discussing to what extent the Ahmedabad Mill and Factory owners would be able and willing to make their resources available in the service of the Imperial Government by undertaking the work of manufacturing munitions of War the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That a list be drawn up of Mill and Factory Agents who have volunteered to make their lathes available for the manufacture of munitions on the understanding that, pending further developments, the lathes would be used only on the premises of the Mil or Factory concerned;

(2) That the said list be handed over to the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, with the request that the Association will use it as a basis for further detailed inquiry and that they will supply the Commissioner, N.D., as soon as possible, with a complete list of owners and lathes. In response to the Commissioner's enquiry Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai, Sheth Maneklal Mansukhbhai, Sheths Manibhai and Jagabhai Dalpatbhai, Sheth Chimanlal Lalbhai and Meesrs. Wadia and Vakil, and others, promised to make available 76 lathes for manufacturing munitions of War.

ISLAM GYMKHANA CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 19th instant I had invited the attention of the Islam Gymkhana authorities to the unsatisfactory condition of cricket as played now and I am glad to find the Islam Gymkhana has now resolved to provide two practice nets for member which will, indeed, improve them a good deal. Not only thus but the authorities have elected Mr. C. M. Ali, Captain for this season who commands the confidence of the Moslem cricket public. It will be better if the Islam Gymkhana authorities will try to collect together different players and put them to daily practice and pay attention in this direction.

I hope the Islam Gymkhana authorities will nor forget to recognise the services of such players as Messrs. Patel, Vishram, Razak and Tambcowalla and Edroos and Contractor and Irfani and Aziz who are steady and cautious in their game. A little practice will make them all round members for the team. A Secretary who is himself a cricketer can better judge the player than one who is unacquainted with cricket. There are many secretaries of the Gymkhanas and Associations who have a tact for organising teams and getting them through successfully but such persons are not available at once and we must try to bring out such men. To get the services of such men, we must act on the principle *fiat justitia, ruat calum*, as is the case with the other gymkhanas. Sport requires but practice and a careful adhesion to it and then success is sure. Unless this becomes the *fait accompli* of every Mohammedan cricketer, he dare not stand on the field or else there is every possibility of his making a poor show. Let us hope that this year the Islam Gymkhana authorities will turn out a very good team to stand the great contest that is awaiting us in September next.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 29th July, 1915.

FAIRPLAY.

JUNIOR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

ST. XAVIER'S H. S. C. C. V. ESPLANADE H. S. C. C.

The St. Xavier's High School Junior Team met the Esplanade High School, on last Tuesday on the Esplanade, in the Inter-School Junior Cricket Tournament. St. Xavier's boys won the game comfortably by 50 runs. Nilkari performed the hat trick for the St. Xavier's.

Scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S.

1st Innings.

Gulabchand b Mody 5, Wallace b Mody 0, Langarana b Morbiwala 4, Mistry R. run out 26, Nilkari b Morbiwala 8, Thaker b Morbiwala 1 Quadroas c b Mody 11, Bhandare c b Morbiwala 0, Karmali b Mody 10, Cyril D's. b Mody 3, Parekh not out 3, Extras 2, Total 57.

2nd Innings.

Gulabchand b Morbiwala 0, Karmali b Morbiwala 0, Langarana b Morbiwala 14, Mistri b Morbiwala 0 Nilkari c b Mody 10, Quadroas b Mody 0, Parekh run out 2, Wallace c b Morbiwala 9, Cyril D's. c b Morbiwala 2, Thaker not out 0, Bhandare b Mody 0, Extras 2, Total 39.

ESPLANADE.

1st Innings.

Mistry c b Cyril D's. 0, Udwadia c b Nilkari 2 Joshi c b Nilkari 5, Sethna b Cyril D's. 0, Morbiwala b Nilkari 0, Mody b Nilkari 0, Pandya b Nilkari 0, Mody P. c b Cyril D's. 9, Bhatia b Cyril D's. 2, Shroff not out 6, Gassia b Cyril D's. 0, Extra 1, Total 19.

2nd Innings.

Sethna c b Nilkari 1, Mody run out 6 Joshi st. 2, Morbiwala st. 1, Bhatia b Cyril D's. 0, Shroff c b Nilkari 2, Udwadia c b Nilkari 0, Pandya b Nilkari 2, Mody P. c Cyril D's. 6, Mistry not out 0, Gastia c b Nilkari 1, Extras 5, Total 26.

Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastriar, yesterday, disposed of a suit filed by Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co. against one Oblan Chetty for recovery of a sum of over Rs. 4,000, being the value of goods supplied to the defendant by a German firm through Messrs. Henry King & Co. The latter firm drew a bill of exchange in April 1914 for £282 payable to the National Bank of India, making Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe drawers in case of need and that the firm accepted the bill and paid the money to the Bank in September last and claimed the same from Chetty. The defendant pleaded that as the goods were supplied by a German firm, he was not liable according to a Government notification. His Lordship held that the claim was in respect of goods indented for before the declaration of the war and that both parties being British subjects the notification would not affect the present claim and hence decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiffs.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

6TH DEVONS (3); INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANOS (1).

After a break of two days owing to wet weather, the fixtures in connection with the above League were resumed last evening, on the Cooperage, the participants being the 6th Devons and the Instituto Luso-Indianos. The game ended in rather an easy victory for the Devons by 3 goals to 1. The Territorials played well but we regret to have to remark that the tactics of some of their players are not above suspicion and their frequent fouling spoilt the game to a great extent. The backs were very safe and kicked well. Perhaps, Yeo and Green were again prominent in the forward line. Risdon replaced Manning between the sticks. The latter player is the more reliable goalkeeper of the two and will doubtless be selected to play for his side against the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday. The young Goans have come on greatly since their last game and gave a very good account of themselves. Castell the right-back stopped several dangerous rushes, while Down did Yeoman service in the half-line. Powell is a clear forward but is much too selfish a player to be of much value to his side. Gonsalves is rather timid in goal and should certainly have saved two out of the three goals scored against him.

The Devons had a heavy wind behind them in the first half of the game and had the Luso-Indianos continuously on the defensive. The first goal of the evening was rather a fortunate one for the Devons, Gonsalves cleared but the ball struck Castell, the full-back, and rebounded back into his own goal. Richards and Yeo were responsible for the second and third goals respectively. The Luso-Indianos brightened up considerably in the second moiety and the balance of exchanges were fairly equal. Powell cleverly beat the opposing back on one occasion, but was badly fouled by Prouse as he was about to shoot. Prouse is a great offender, this is the third penalty that has been awarded against the Devons in the last two games, on account of fouls committed by this player. Down took the kick and beat Risdon with a good shot. Both goals were now visited in turn and the whistle blew.

The scores:—

6th Devons ..... 3 goals.
Instituto Luso-Indiano ..... 1 goal.

6th Devons:—Risdon, goal; West and Doidge, backs; Prouse, Weymouth and Bingham, half-backs; Hill, Richards, Yeo, Green and Chapell, forwards.

Instituto Luso-Indiano:—Gonsalves, gaol; Rofino and Castell, backs; Down, P. D'Sa and Pereira, half-backs; Cooper, D'Alves, Powell, J. D'Sa and D'Souza, forwards.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
Medicals	2	2	0	0	3	1	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
6th Devons	3	1	1	1	6	5	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	3	1	2	0	3	4	2
Bengal United	2	0	1	1	2	4	1
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
Lusitanians	2	0	2	0	1	14	0

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bengal United v. Grant Medical College.

POONA RACING.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW.

EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Parknill, St. Alban, Keerit, Bachelor's Knot, Criton, Lumination, Stratnroyal, Orloff and Lady James.

BEGINNERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Lady Douglas, Pie Crust, Lala, Sly Kiss, and Fire Finch.

C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Housemaid, Aubrey, Crowbar, Black Friar Kitty Kent, and R. G.

ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Money Gold, Soomsam, Shaif-el-Mulook, Regent, Sweden, Sparrow Hawk, Night Hawk and Tajilmulook.

MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Young Salanic, Jemadar, Revivor, Shanghai, Makbul, Sphere, Zinfadel, Shaife-el-Mulook, Minimax, Arrow, Winchester, Adonis, Cicero, Eldorado, Powerful, Highborn, Royalist Brocade, British King, Bhatty Chief, and Ajax.

NEW COMERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Golconda, Territorial, England, Tawakul, Ladakh, Sardinia, Monaco, Paradise, Ruby Mine, Red Cross The Monk, Active, Aircraft, and British Consul.

AUCTION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Jawan, Beethoven, Mat-Hat-Baig, Columbus, Triumph, Agent, Crescent, Vudhia, and Sayel.

THE VICEROY.

DEPARTURE FOR DELHI AND DEHRA DUN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, July 29.

"A Gazette of India Extraordinary" notifies that his Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla to-morrow by special rail motor, from the Summer Hill station. His Excellency's departure will be private.

His Excellency will visit Delhi and Dehra Dun and will return to Simla on Thursday the 12th August. His Excellency's arrival at, and departure from Delhi and Dehra Dun and arrival at Simla will be.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed to the Viceroy's Camp, without the addition of any Post Town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be Lieut.-col. F. A. Maxwell, V. C., D. S. O., Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon, Mr. H.A.F. Metcalfe, I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary, Capt. W.A. Brown, A.D.C., Capt. Viscount Errington, M.V.O., A.D.C., and Captain the Honourable Arthur Harindge, A.D.C.

All communications other than those referred to above should be addressed as usual to the Headquartors of the several departments at Simla.

FUTURE OF FOO

DRASIC PROPOSA

AMATEUR GAMES RECOMM

Under the presidency of Mr. Kenna, the delegates of the Englis Irish, and Southern Leagues met pool on Saturday, July 3, to c question of playing football nex The discussion was long and perfect concord prevailed, and a series of resolutions were agreed were to be submitted to the Football tion meeting on the 19th inst. and the National Associations.

The resolutions are as follow:

"This conference, having carefully sidered all the arguments in favour of against the continuance of the gam satisfied that the best interests of the n and those engaged in war and prepa munitions of war, as well as the considera number of people who are by various reas unavailable for the purpose of the war be best served by the continuance of game."

"Having regard to the varying c experienced by the Leagues here ed the Conference is of opinion League should be left to carry programme as may be thought most a able in such way as shall best recommend itself to the League concerned."

"That in view of the possibility of some Leagues deciding upon a class of footbal inconsistent with the competitions hitherto provided by such Leagues, the parties this Conference, on behalf of their respectiv Leagues and clubs, hereby agree to treat players of clubs connected with any Leag other than their own as retained play and not to sign or attempt to sign an players without the consent in w the club for which any of such pl registered or listed on April 30 l

"That the question of I matches be left to the respective concerned to be dealt with."

"That each League considers the de lity of approaching the National Associ to discontinue the registration of professi players during the ensuing season a for such period all professionals be amateur players, as in the case of sionals who have joined the Army and and who thereby automatically amateurs."

THE LEAGUE AND THE CRI

After the conference the Footbal adopted the following resol of the present unsettled sta and the pressing need for re workers capable of engaging in sup munitions of war, and in the hope that eligible young man will find in the s of the nation a higher call than playin game of football:

"The committee strongly recommend the League competition for next season not be proceeded with."

The committee unanimously shared view of the conference that it is not to best interests of the country that footb should be abandoned altogether.

For the purpose of giving effect to opinion they suggest:

1. That the annual meeting of the Fo ball League be held on July 19, 1915, at Connaught Rooms, London, at 10 o'cl a.m., to transact usual business.

2. To elect two clubs in place of the bottom clubs in last season's Leicester Fosse and Glossop, who, al others, make application.

3. To decide whether the usual co tion shall be played or what games sh substituted, if any.

An explanatory statement will be to the clubs along with the notice conv hte annual meeting. If at such meeti decided to play games in any way other that prescribed for by the rules o League it will be necessary to adopt spe rules. For such purpose an outline of rules will accompany the explanatory ment.

FRANCE'S LOFTY ARDOUR

LORD CURZON ON A SACRED ALLIANC

Lord Curzon paid an eloquent tribute France when speaking on July 7 at the ga den party at Montagu House organised connection with the celebrations in Londo of "France's Day." The Queen, Quee Alexandra and Queen Amelie honoured t party with their presence and like body else, they were French favours.

Lord Curzon spoke of the lof valrous ardour of France which past year had added a hundred Great Britain's debt for her achievements in literature, in and in art. France, said Lord faced the crisis—"which in my drawing near to its supreme cl with the resolute tenacity which abled her to overcome all perils up present.

During the greater part of the enemy had been planted within a of her capital not greater than th separated London from Oxford. in the same period lost hundreds sands of the flower of her populati French artillery constituted almost cord in modern warfare. It had o occasions brought victory not merel France but to her Allies. Like Britain would endure to the end.

Great Britain's alliance with Franc an alliance of the spirit as well as the and in this war the soul had put armour and had gone forth to or to perish. "Those whom war h together," he concluded, "peace be allowed to put asunder."

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

NOTICE.

DR. T. E. CARR, Dental Surgeon, begs to state that he had nothing to do with the affair in which Mr. John Carr was fined for firing a revolver which was reported about a month ago. Dr. T. E. Carr is the proprietor of the Dental Practice at 107, Esplanade Road and he was absent from Bombay at the time of the occurrence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, July 30, 1915.

"NEVER MORE CONFIDENT."

Mr. Asquith in moving the adjournment of the House of Commons took occasion to review the present situation and the work of the Coalition government. The Prime Minister did well to speak in a tone of confidence and sober optimism as to the future. It would be possible for anyone who is not able to judge the true spirit of the British people in times of crises and danger to imagine, from the controversial tone of the press and the gloomy discussions of the military situation, that the confidence which inspires Mr. Asquith's statement was not justified. But the psychology of the British people, like that of most nations for the matter of that, is not easy to grasp. A people who have been nourished on some centuries of freedom do not easily surrender the right of criticism if ever, and we are often apt to mistake the free expression of criticism for a sign of disunion. There is no disunion in Great Britain, but even the united determination to agree upon the prosecution of a great national task does not, and need not, prevent the means from being freely, and if necessarily, hotly discussed. It is not possible to doubt that the people of the United Kingdom have been fully awakened to the realities of the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged, and are now wholeheartedly bent upon putting forth the highest efforts of the nation to hasten the victory that must be attained. Mr. Asquith referred to the "miraculous transformation of the country, not only in its soul and heart, but in the outward manifestation of its life." And when we realise the extent to which the nation has voluntarily mobilised itself into one great organisation for the prosecution of the war, that every class has willingly sacrified every privilege that it holds dear in times of peace, but which might now be an obstacle to national efficiency in the great task,—as witness the example of the great Trade Unions,—we can understand that the Premier's description of the transformation is not exaggerated.

The Prime Minister did well, too, to put in the forefront of his review, three outstanding features of the great struggle at this moment,—the magnificient work of the Navy, and the immunity from attack and other inconveniences which it has secured for the country; the extent to which Great Britain is financing the whole campaign, and the valiant resistance of our Russian allies. To the vigilance and efficiency of the Fleet,—it cannot be repeated too often,—Great Britain owes her immunity from the ravages of the war, and the whole Empire and our Allies owe the freedom of the seas which they enjoy. That is an incalculable boon, and it is due, not only to the foresight and efficiency of the naval policy of the country for so many years past, but as Mr. Asquith said, to the vigilance of our officers and their supreme skill and handling of the Fleet; and, it might be added, to the spirit and endurance of the whole service, to which we have just had such a remarkable tribute from the Archbishop of York. Too much emphasis, also, cannot be laid on the service which Great Britain is rendering to the whole Allied cause in the extent to which she is financing the whole campaign. It was a great calumny, Mr. Asquith said, to suggest that her Allies did not appreciate fully Britain's contributions to the common cause, but there has been perhaps, none the less, a tendency to ignore this factor, which involves a far greater national sacrifice, than would be the case if the British people had only their immediate needs to provide for. The extent of that sacrifice is not fully realised perhaps by the people of Great Britain themselves, and Mr. Asquith laid emphasis once more upon the need to surrender luxury and diminish imports. That is a factor which affects every part of the Empire and involves a sacrifice which India, to a considerable extent, will have to accept as well as her fellow-states.

We should indeed be ungrateful if we did not recognise the immense service which the gallant armies of Russia are rendering to the Allies at this particular juncture. On Russia is now falling almost the entire weight of the German effort and nothing could excel the brilliant conduct of her resistance by her military commanders and the bravery and endurance of her troops. For nearly four months Russia has been fighting valiantly against an enemy superior in organisation, equipment, numbers and munitions and thus enabled to dictate the character of the campaign. But by a supreme exercise of strategy and the unparalleled bravery and determination of her troops, she has hitherto prevented the enemy from finally imposing his will upon her. And this struggle has been maintained at a time when the diversion of the enemy has been of the utmost value to the French and British on the Western front, as well as to the Italian campaign. In the case of the former it has enabled them to enjoy an interval of freedom from substantial attack, at a time when they are engaged in accumulating fresh resources and consolidating their positions. When the time comes for a move forward in the West we must not forget that victory for the Franco-British forces will have been largely bought by the present valiant resistance of the Russians in the East. There is good reason to believe that, that resistance is now about to bear fruit and that the tide in the East is about to turn. Russia is now able, apparently, to redress the balance, both as regards numbers and munitions. Her resistance too has exhausted the enemy. On a great part of the Front the German armies are at a standstill, without the necessary reinforcements, and awaiting a fresh accumulation of munitions; while, elsewhere the forces of the enemy have been not merely repulsed but driven back by counter-attacks. Whether they will be able to recover and renew the offensive with the same vigour remains to be seen, but there is every reason to be hopeful. The situation in the East at this moment and the satisfactory announcement made by Mr. George regarding the accumulation of munitions in England justifies Mr. Asquith's declaration that the Allies were never more confident of victory than now.

Notes of the Day.

The Health of the City.

The conditions of health in Bombay, to judge by the Municipal vital statistics, appear to have been somewhat adversely affected during the past week. The death-rate which stood at 19.16 in the week before the last, rose to 20.91 in the past week, the total number of deaths increasing from 361 to 394. Of course, we are far better off this year than we have ever been before. Last year, in the corresponding week, the death-rate was as high as 27.81, while the past quinquennial mean was still higher, viz, 33.51. In regard to the enhanced death-rate of last week, it must be stated that it was not due to plague taking a worse turn. Plague registered only 5 attacks and 3 deaths, being 6 attacks and 8 deaths less than in the previous week. Small-pox also registered a decline in the number of deaths, from 6 to 2, though the attacks increased from 4 to 13. Cholera registered only one attack during the week. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 20, other tubercular affections 6, diseases of the respiratory system 113, diseases of the nervous system 30, debility and old age 68, malaria 4 and enteric 3. There were 11 cases of fatal injuries and one case of drowning. During the week there were 351 live births, 6 premature births and 21 still births.

The Cheapness of Human Life.

One more has been added to the unfortunate list of culpable crimes in this country followed by lenient punishment of the offenders. According to an Allahabad telegram, an assistant jailor, of Benares Jail, named Barnes, was convicted by the Joint Magistrate of committing a rash and negligent act by killing an Indian with a gun and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,500. There was an appeal in the case but the conviction was upheld. So we can reasonably assume that there could be no doubt as to Barnes's culpable and gross neglect in killing a human being. The issue is in the character of the sentence, which is amazingly inadequate and is peculiar in its leniency to the courts of this country. The most astonishing fact about the case is that the shooting occurred in the Jail enclosure,—that is, in the compound of a Government building where one would naturally expect that no one would be allowed to go out with a gun to shoot even a pig. The Appeal Judge took the right view of the question raised by the appellant, that the Lower Court convicted him through fear of the Press. For, unfortunately, the history of such cases points to quite a different state of things. One could wish that the criticism in the Press did really prove effective in securing that no invidious distinction were made in such cases, as far as punishment is concerned. But, while the Appeal Judge was right in dismissing the appeal, we think that he did not adequately realise his responsibility, inasmuch as he failed to enhance the sentence to an extent proportionate to the enormity of the offence. We trust that the Government of the United Provinces, which has on several occasions lost no time in appealing against acquittals, will look into this matter.

Industrial Development.

It is strange that in spite of the discussion at the last meeting of the Local Legislative Council, no official announcement has yet been made regarding the steps which Government intend taking to promote and encourage the industrial development of the Presidency. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that the Bengal Government have accepted Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea's important Resolution on the subject brought up at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Resolution urged the Government to take measures to give effect to the recommendations made by Mr. Swan in his report on the industrial development of Bengal. The Report, it will be remembered, chiefly recommended the starting of experiments, as the Government of Madras had done in connection with industries like glassware, the manufacture of matches, pencils and penholders. Mr. Bannerjea urged,—as has so often been urged and as Mr. Swan too recommended,—that not only should special facilities be granted to certain industries but that the Presidency Banks, the railways and Government departments should also assist by providing loans on favourable terms, by reduction of freight and by patronage of produce respectively. But what he urged above all was that the people and Government should combine for the development of industries. The history of industries in India, or of Bengal, said Mr. Bannerjea, had been for more than a century a sad one, in that the policy pursued by Government had been one of inaction, if not one calculated to foster Foreign manufactures, even at the expense of Indian manufactures.

Pencils made in India.

Few persons, perhaps, realise that before the war three out of every five pencils used in India came from the Faber factories in Bavaria or the Hardmuth works in Vienna. Since the war began all importation from Austria and Germany has, of course, been stopped, though, until recently, the large stocks imported before the war in England and in India sufficed for ordinary purposes. Soon, however, the stocks will be practically exhausted. Fortunately, English and American productions are replacing the enemy goods. The Government Stationary Office, as well as every big firm or office in India, always make provision for a whole year in advance, but they too will soon be faced with a diminishing supply. However, according to a Calcutta contemporary, the Controller is very wisely experimenting with pencils and penholders of Indian manufactures. The difficulty of getting supplies of cedar wood has long been the chief obstacle, but arrangements have now been made to obtain it from Africa. There is thus a very excellent opportunity for the development of an industry which is certain to become an enormous success, if the opportunity is immediately and thoroughly taken advantage of.

Russia's New Dreadnought.

The new Russian Dreadnought, which it is announced has joined the Black Sea Fleet, is of 23,000 tons, has a speed of 23 knots and carries twelve 12 in. guns as her main armament. In addition to the three others of this class, whose completion is also due this year, Russia has under construction at present amongst other ships the battleships Alexander III, the Imperatritza Maria (both launched in 1914,) and the Imperatritza Ekaterina II, and four great battle cruisers of 32,200 tons displacement and carrying 14 in. guns,—the Borodino, Navarin, Kinburn and Ismael. These battle cruisers are down for completion this year, and to join the Fleet next year. The Russian naval programmes, it may be added, contemplated the building of the big ships in a series of fours, in order that homogeneous divisions might join the Fleet year by year. An interesting development of the new Russian naval policy was the enlistment of British assistance. The construction of the first four Dreadnoughts was entrusted to the supervision of Messrs. John Brown and Company, and this firm and also Messrs. Vickers have directed the operations at both the Baltic and Black Sea yards.

The Mahrattas in the War.

The following interesting paragraph appears in the "Fauji Akhbar":—

We have from time to time mentioned the various fighting races of India and drawn attention to the good work they have done during the war; but we think that one race has not received its due share of praise, in our columns, for its loyal and gallant behaviour on every occasion on which it has been put to the test.

We refer to the Mahrattas. The Mahrattas have not till recently had many opportunities of showing the fighting qualities inherent in them, but all those officers who had intimate dealings with them in peace time testified to the existence in the present day of the same spirit of courage and hardihood which distinguished their ancestors.

It is our pleasing duty to say that the Mahratta soldier has thoroughly justified the confidence reposed in him. He has shown himself both in the Persian Gulf and in German East Africa to be possessed of high qualities of bravery determination and endurance and has earned the universal praise of his officers.

A New Journal for Co-operation.

Under the editorship of Mr. J. M. Mitra the Registrar for the Co-operative Societies of Bengal, a new monthly magazine, the "Bengal Co-operative Journal," has made its appearance. According to "The Statesman" although the notes are spoilt by a monotonous string of congratulatory remarks regarding official personages, the contents of the first number are in general as excellent as they are varied. The new magazine should assist in spreading an understanding of the work done by the co-operative movement within this province and further afield. Mr. English, the Registrar for Burma, describes the progress made by the movement in that province; Mr. T. F. Quinlan, the young Civilian who recently died from an attack of cholera while on settlement work in the Tamluk sub-division, had written before his death an article on the Irish co-operative system; and there are accounts of co-operation in the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Bihar and Orissa. The Journal further serves the useful purpose of drawing together in permanent form the various important utterances, circulars, official letters, etc., of the month in regard to the movement.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

Government sanction for over 55 years All that time it has been a blot on the name of India. It has marked Indians who have gone out to the Colonies with the badge of semi-slavery. It can hardly be wondered at, to-day, if the name of "Indian" ranks low in those Colonies and they are unwilling to allow equality of citizenship. The common word for "Indian" in South Africa was "coolie." The first step towards any claim of equal citizenship is the abolition of the Indenture System.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

THE NEED FOR ITS ABOLITION.

A DEGRADING SYSTEM.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

The Government of India Report on Indian immigration, which has recently been published, while showing a considerable amount of outward prosperity among a large section of indentured coolies, reveals also some very alarming and disquieting facts beneath the surface.

In writing of the Fiji Islands the Commissioners state "The rate of suicide among indentured was 926 per million of the adult population in the last five years and among other Indians (i.e., free Indians) 147 per million." From the statistic table, which is given, we find that in 1912 one adult indentured labourer in every 850 committed suicide. This suicide rate is far higher than anything that I met with in Natal. The highest suicide rate ever recorded there on the estates was 692 per million, or one in every 1,450. But the quinquennial average was about 450 per million, or half the Fiji rate. I found out, from my enquiries in Natal, that the suicide index is by far the most certain for judging the amount of suffering which goes on upon the estates. If this be the case the suffering in the Fiji Islands must be far greater than that which I witnessed in Natal.

The Government of India regulation with regard to indentured labour is that 40 adult women shall be sent out with every 100 adult men. This regulation which has been in force, as far as I can make out, for at least 30 years, should itself be sufficient to show the evils which underlie indenture. The consequence of this low proportion of women in the plantation barracks, is thus stated in the Government Report.

"As regards immorality on estates, we have in dealing with the question of indentured women, stated that the majority of women are not married to the men with whom they cohabit. Of these unmarried women a few live as prostitutes whether nominally under the protection of a man or not. The majority remain with the men with whom they form an irregular union. They are, however, exposed to a good deal of temptation as there are on all estates a number of young unmarried men with much more money than is needed for their personal wants. A few women change their protectors and out of these desertions trouble not unfrequently arises. In each colony a few cases of homicide or grievous hurt annually result from quarrels about women." . . . . .

"From the record of suicides it appears in Fiji that in 15 out of 109 cases sexual jealousy was responsible." . . . . "On large estates there are always some women of notoriously lax morals and there are of course always a considerable number of unmarried men. The risk in allowing women to absent themselves from work is that both married women and those who would otherwise remain loyal to an irregular union are more likely to be tempted by these men." . . . . "Of the women who emigrate from India the great majority are not, as they are frequently represented to be, shamelessly immoral. There are women who have got into trouble and apparently emigrate to escape from the life of promiscuous prostitution."

Mr. Pearson who spent six weeks inspecting the estates in Natal, before the system was virtually abolished, wrote thus:

"Many of the women of such men seen ed to be wearing jewellery of the value 60 or 70 rupees and some must have be wearing gold to the value of 300 rupee It must of course be remembered th Indians of this class put all their savin into jewellery and also that the per centa of women to men is only about 30 per cen On one large estate I visited it was as lo as twenty per cent. so that the display jewellery in some cases, unfortunately r presents the savings of several men. . . My own careful observation of the workin of the laws relating to Indentured Indian will, I think, show now inhuman that re lationship between employer and employe is. But apart from my own observations those who have been able to study t effects of the system for a considera time are able to say without any doubt t the artificial proportion between men women, and the herding together of m and women like animals, gives rise hideous immoralities, and under such system morality reaches a very low e indeed. In spite of certain material a vantages it cannot be too strongly e phasised that the moral disadvantages d troy any possible argument in favour the retention of the Indenture System.

UNTOLD MISERY AND DEGRADATI

I can bear out every word that Pearson has written from all I he and saw in Natal. To bring up th nauseous facts thus publicly may objected to by some, but it is only doing so, and by doing so quite ope that a system can be killed which caused untold misery and degrad to Indian men and Indian women. Indenture System has now gon under Government regulation and

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

BIG GERMAN ATTACK DEVELOPING.

PREMIER ON THE SITUATION.

TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW MUNITIONS PROGRAMME.

BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

According to a Petrograd communiqué the redisposition of Russian forces and abandonment of deep salients have shortened their front in the past fortnight to about 700 miles, on over 500 miles of which fighting is proceeding.

The situation shows signs of growing grave on Narew front, while a great attack is developing from the Baltic provinces which possibly aims at getting behind the Niemen defences.

There was a very lively struggle northward of Souchez, the attacking Germans being thrown back by vigorous counter-attacks.

An attempted German movement in Argonne was checked by rifle fire.

Great Britain has replied to the American Note, maintaining that the British Orders in Council are within international law, though they may involve a new application of the principle.

Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons gave a lucid explanation of what had been done by his department to cope with the munitions difficulities, and the satisfactory arrangements which had been made to overcome all the previous obstacles. He was unable to give details of the progress of the output, but said that when the present development was complete, there would be shells enough to support our men and cleave the way to victory.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, after referring to the close Anglo-French fraternity and comradeship that existed, emphasised that the British Fleet had cleared the seas, and judging by insurance rates, Great Britain enjoyed the same immunity as in time of peace.

DACIA'S COTTON CARGO.

REALISES £ 140,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

HAVRE, July 29.

The cotton cargo of the Dacia captured by the French cruiser on March 1st has been sold for a hundred and forty thousand sterling.

RUSSIANS MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN.

LLOYD GEORGE CLEAVING THE WAY TO VICTORY.

"MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN."

RUSSIANS' HEAVY ATTACKS.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK A BIG DISTANCE.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.

The Russians are evidently more than holding their own in the present phase of the battle for Warsaw.

To-night's Berlin communiqué is brief. It admits heavy Russians attacks on the Narew front and also before Warsaw itself.

The Germans claim to have made some two-thousand prisoners, but the claim is unconvincing as they are said to have been taken over a wide front where the Russians are attacking.

Undoubtedly the fiercest engagement is in the Rohsan region, where the fighting continues unabated. The communique refers to a village some miles westward of Blonie. Thus evidently the Germans have been driven back a big distance.

The communiqué says that the situation of the Lublin and Cholm fronts remains unchanged.

SHORTENED RUSSIAN FRONT.

SITUATION ON THE NAREW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, July 28.

The withdrawal of the Russians, the redisposition of their forces and the abandonment of deep salients have shortened the Russian front in the past fortnight to about 700 miles, on over five hundred of which fighting is proceeding.

The largest forces are engaged on General Mackensen's front south of Lublin but the situation shows signs of growing grave on the Narew front and the advance of a large German force on the forty mile front between Keidany and Ponievitz indicates that a great attack is developing from the Baltic provinces, which possibly aims at getting behind the Niemen defences.

This movement is combined with attacks from the south-west upon the approaches to the fortress of Kovno.

GERMAN NORTHERN ARMIES ADVANCING

Altogether it is believed that the German northern armies are advancing on a hundred and twenty mile front between the Kovno fortress and Dvinsk, otherwise Duenaburg.

Apparently the Germans are impatient at General Mackensen's slow progress against the formidable Russian resistance and are now making a fresh effort to cut Warsaw's communications from the North.

There have been many cases of sun stroke and heat apoplexy and troops are also suffering from thirst.

LIVELY STRUGGLE NORTH OF SOUCHEZ.

GERMANS THROWN BACK BY VIGOROUS COUNTER-ATTACKS

PARIS, July 28.

There was a very livery struggle northward of Souchez, the Germans making three violent attacks at different points, but being thrown back by vigorous counter-attacks.

The communique adds that an attempted German movement in Argonne was checked by rifle fire.

BLOCKHOUSE OCCUPIED IN ALSACE.

PARIS, July 29.

The communiqué states that nothing noteworthy has occurred on the whole front between the sea and the Vosges. We occupied two blockhouses in Alsace.

THE DARDANELLES.

FRENCH AVIATORS ATTACK CHANAK.

LONDON, July 28.

The French in the Dardanelles have made some progress on the right wing.

French aviators dropped bombs on the new aviation camp at Chanak and hit the sheds also the petrol store, causing a considerable fire.

TROUBLE AT STANDARD OIL WORKS.

ARREST OF THE RINGLEADER.

NEW YORK, July 29.

Jeremiah Baly, Chairman of the Strikers' Committee at Bayonne, has been arrested on suspicion that he has been influenced by outside interest to stir up trouble at the Standard Oil Works.

Baly in an interview denied that he had been sent to Bayonne on behalf of a foreign Government. He admitted that he was an Austrian.

ITALIAN THEATRE.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES STORMED

CARSO GAINS STRENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 29.

A communiqué says:—In Carnia the enemy under cover of fog attempted to attack but were promptly repused. Our Alpinists stormed a number of trenches in front of the Palpiccolo.

We spent the day on Carso strengthening the important positions captured on the 26th, but the centre made further notable progress, capturing a number of strongly held trenches, and thus straightening our line.

It now appears that a hundred and two enemy officers were captured on the 26th.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMONS.

PREMIER'S MOTION ADOPTED.

LONDON, July 29.

The Commons adopted Mr. Asquith's motion after rejecting the undivided amendment proposed by Sir Henry Dalziel that it was undesirable to adjourn for more than a month.

STEPS TO ECONOMISE GOLD.

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 27.

It was suggested at question time in the House of Commons that wages should be paid in silver in order to economise gold, also that the half sovereign should be withdrawn from circulation.

Another proposal was that no passenger to the Continent should be allowed to have gold.

CLOSER SUPERVISION OF CHANNEL PASSENGERS.

Mr. McKenna replied that he was carefully considering the whole question. He desired to avoid the appearance of interfering with the free commercial export of gold which was essential for our credit, but there would be closer supervision of the Channel passengers.

He advised travellers to exchange their British currency before leaving Great Britain.

INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

HOME SECRETARY'S FIGURES.

LONDON, July 27.

At question time in the House of Commons Sir John Simon stated that the Internent Committee had received 14,000 applications for exemption 7,325 had been refused, 6,092 granted and 700 were awaiting decision. 6,302 persons had been repatriated and 9,325 interned.

Six thousand remained uninterned.

As British subjects were treated better in Austria-Hungary than in Germany, the Austro-Hungarians received more consideration.

SITUATION IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Daily News" Petrograd correspondent describes Warsaw as much quieter than during the German attack in October. The activity of private banks is normal. They pay the sums demanded and are not beseiged as formerly by crowds of clients. Municipal authorities continue to repair the streets.

A Russian official account states during the Narew fighting a Zeppelin was captured.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICA

BLOCKADE JUSTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Britain's reply to the American Note of March 30 regarding the British blockade has been received.

It holds that the British Orders in Council are within international law, though they may involve a new application of the principle, and argues that it is proper to await a judicial interpretation.

Officials here say that the Note is most courteous and cites the decisions of the United States Supreme Court during the Civil War as justifying Britain's course.

CLEAVING THE WAY TO VICTORY.

VAST INCREASE OF MUNITIONS

HOW GIGANTIC DEMANDS ARE MET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George said that during the past month the number of munitions workers had increased by forty-thousand, nearly half of whom were skilled. A hundred thousand voluntary munitions workers had been enrolled, the bulk of them belonging to the engineering and ship-building trades. Sixteen national factories had been established in different parts of the country under national control and they would lead to an enormous increase in the output of shells, but in consequence of the conferences in France, where he met the French Minister of Munitions and where distinguished French and British artillery officers had compared notes regarding the lesson of the campaign, it had been decided to embark on a new programme which would be a very considerable tax on Great Britain's engineering resources for some months.

TEN ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT ARSENALS.

We had decided in order to meet the gigantic demands to establish additional ten large Government arsenals, and he hoped that the equipment for them would be ready in a few weeks to enable us to equip armies in such way that even the best armies in Europe would be unable to claim superiority in the slightest respect Despite difficulties due to unwillingness of men to leave the front, thousands of skilled workmen last month had been released from the colours to work at munitions and thousands more would be available in the next few weeks.

ALL ARE WORKING THEIR HARDEST.

Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that an Inventions Branch of the Ministry of Munitions had been established similar to Lord Fisher's at the Admiralty. He concluded:—"All connected with munitions are working their hardest. I cannot give details of the progress of the output. All I can say is that when the present development is completed, we shall be able to supply shells which will not merely enable us to support our men but will enable them to cleave the way to victory."

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

DISCUSSION FOR AND AGAINST.

LONDON, July 28.

Prior to the close of the Commons the Liberal Captain Guest raised the question of compulsory service which he said was the only way to win the war quickly. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, Messrs. Amery and Ellis Griffith strongly supported the demand. The Labour members Messrs. Thomas and Llewelyn Williams denied that any case had been made for compulsion.

Replying, Mr. Tennant stated that it was doubtful whether war would have been in a different position if we had had more troops in the field and whether compulsion was desirable or not remained to be seen.

He did not wish to say anything to close the door or embarrass the Government in taking action necessary to the successful conclusion of the war, which Government would pursue to the last man, shilling and drop of blood.

ILLICIT OPIUM TRAFFIC.

INCREASED POWERS TO DEAL WITH EVIL.

LONDON, July 28.

In the Commons Mr. Holt asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware that the smuggling of opium from England to China was going on on a large scale, and whether he would take powers to control the trade and prevent Great Britain from being used as a base for smuggling operations.

Sir John Simon replied that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise made every effort to prevent breaches of the anti-opium proclamation and would welcome increased powers to deal with the evil, but the steps which were in progress to bring into force the International Convention for Suppression of Abuses of Opium and similar drugs were necessarily suspended owing to the war.

WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST'S APPLICATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Mr. Henry James, novelist, has been granted naturalisation papers. The reasons given in the petition include his desire to throw his personal allegiance into the scale of the British nation's present and future fortune.

"NEVER MORE CONFIDENT."

MR. ASQUITH ON THE SITUATION.

TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that since the beginning of the war there had never been a time when Anglo-French fraternity and comradeship had been greater or when the Allies were more confident of victory. (Cheers.)

We had experienced nearly a year of the war: had anyone in the history of the world seen a more miraculous transformation of the country, not in its soul and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life?

WORK OF BRITISH FLEET.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the Fleet had cleared the seas and Great Britain had secured her supplies of food and raw material with the same abundance and freedom and, judging by insurance rates *etcetera*, almost the same immunity as in times of peace. (Loud cheers.)

The Navy had hitherto been denied a grim and glorious fight. We ought to let the Navy know we recognised our debt of gratitude—(loud cheers)—because through vigilance and supreme skill in the handling of the fleet, we could laugh at an invasion and were immune from the actual ravages of the war.

Mr. Asquith concluded:—The House of Commons itself is a sight unknown for a hundred years. Members are clad in khaki garb and there is not a family but has given some brothers to the Army. This is typical of the whole country.

Mr. Lloyd George had organised industries necessary to conduct the war on a basis never dreamed of in our history but he believed that it was thoroughly adequate.

GREAT BRITAIN LARGELY FINANCING THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Asquith urged the country to remember that besides waging war Great Britain was also financing to a large extent the whole campaign. Consequently we must organise all the industries, and our imports must be made to diminish especially as regards luxuries

Men who were maintaining great manufacturing industries were as essential as soldiers in the field.

He emphasised the importance of increasing the supply of gold and he affirmed that the pople of Britain and the Dominions had risen to the height of the great occasion.

It was a great calumny to suggest that our gallant Allies did not appreciate fully our contributions to the ultimate triumphs of the common cause.

Let us with the same spirit of energy and determination persist and persevere to inevitable victory.

WHAT COALITION MINISTRY HAS DONE.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALLIES.

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved an adjournment till September 14th. He pointed out that the Coalition had been responsible for the substantial legislative output, including the War Loan, which had convinced the world, and particularly our Allies, of Great Britain's determination wholeheartedly to prosecute the war to a successful issue. (Cheers).

The Coalition had also passed the Munitions Act and the National Register. Mr. Asquith emphasised the value of the latter. Eventually large proposals would be made regarding the taxation. These would be none the worse for a further consideration.

WAR TO BE A CONQUEST OF ENDURANCE.

The Government had surveyed the necessities of the nation and had no further legislation to which it wished to invite assent. Mr. Asquith emphasised that the war was for some time likely to be a contest of endurance.

We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not recognise the indescribably gallant efforts of our Russian Allies. (Loud cheers.) I don't think that in the whole military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance than that given by the Russians in the last seven weeks. (Renewed cheers).

Our new Allies with carefully prepared movements are steadily gaining ground and I believe that very shortly they will reach their objective. (Cheers).

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

Mr. Asquith said that his confidence as to the result in the Dardanelles was undiminished. The Fleet was stronger at the beginning of the war and submarines were not going to inflict substantial injury on our trade.

Recruiting was highly satisfactory. The latest returns were the best for some time.

VICEROY'S WAR

ALL-ROUND REPULSE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE

SITUATION IN THE DARDAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July

The following telegram has been issued by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 27th July:—

In the Austro-German offensive the chief movement is now on the north where the Germans appear circling round Kovno and perhaps Vilna.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE WEST OF REPULSED.

The Russian communiqué of 26th July says the enemy's offensive from Telsze towards Cholm on the Baltic 20 miles west of Riga, was repulsed with the assistance of guns of the Russian ships, but further south from Shavli the enemy has approached the Poneviezh-Keidary front on the road to Kovno and the Germans say General Bulow reached the district of Powwel and Ponevieszh about 40 miles slightly north-east and south-east of Shavli.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON RUSSIAN POSITION.

Regarding the Narew front a Russian communiqué says the enemy continues unsuccessful attack on the Russian positions on the Pissa River, west of Narew. South of Rozhan the Russians have thrown back near the mouth of the Ojo the Germans have had crossed Narew, south-east of Pultusk. The enemy's attacks on the River Bzura were repulsed and the enemy's attempts small engagements with the advanced fences of Novo Georgievsk.

BATTLE CONTINUES BETWEEN AND THE BUG.

A German communiqué mentions the forcing of the crossing of the Narew at Ostrolenka and says below Ostrolenka the Germans are slowly pushing the Russians back towards the Bug.

Neither side mentions any important movement west of the Vistula except on a front on the advanced works of Ivangorod between Viepez and the Bug the battle continues with great intensity.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACK NORTH GRUBECHOFF.

According to the Russian communiqué of 25th July the enemy attacked along the whole front and on the north of Grubechoff especially the enemy delivered a very energetic attack with strong forces. Nevertheless the Russians repulsed almost all attacks and successfully counter-attacked. Except a few villages which changed hands, there is no change, the Russians say, on this front.

A German communiqué says north of the line Voislawiee-Grubieszow the Germans have pushed the enemy further back. Otherwise the situation west of the Vistula and Mackenson's armies is unchanged.

In the west nothing important has occurred.

ITALIAN PROGRESS ON ISONZO.

The Italians claim appreciable progress on the lower Isonzo. Fighting everywhere is characterised by the greatest desperation. An Austrian report says the Italians have attacked day and night the whole front with uninterrupted stubbornness but obtained only temporary local successes.

SITUATION IN THE DARDANELLES.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett writing from the Dardanelles says: "In front of the Achi Baba the situation is exactly the same as on the Ypres or Souchez and the victory will not be won in a day there, any more than in France. Sections of the enemy's trenches must first be pounded to pulp, then stormed and finally held against counter-attacks. The Turk has partiality for night fighting when his inferiority in artillery is not apparent."

ALIEN ENEMIES IN

DELIVERY OF GOODS UNDER LICEN

LONDON, July

In the Commons Sir John Re[illegible] enquired whether special licences had been granted authorising delivery to alien enemies in China goods in the hands of shippers before July 26th and authorising renewal of the drafts.

Captain Pretyman said that no special licences had been granted, but shipment of goods to enemy firms in China was permitted to July 26th, provided that they were shipped before the date of the proclamation.

There were certain matters outstanding with regard to the policy to be pursued in regard to this question. "I am not yet in the position to make a final definite statement on the subject."

ICIPAL CORPORATION.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corration was held yesterday afternoon, when . Phiroze Sethna presided.

The Corporation resumed the debate on hat is known as the Parel Road street hemes, Central and Northern, submitted the Bombay City Improvement Trust. The report of the Committee appointed to consider the above scheme has been the subject of discussion during the last four meetings of the Corportion. Briefly the Trust proposes constructing an Eastern avenue from Sandhurst Road to Lalbag, dealing with the two represented areas of Cuzri Bazar and Talsirampada, at a cost of Rs. 87,71,500. The committee appointed by the Corporation have expressed an opinion that the Board should suspend for a time the widening of Parel Road and that they should, in the meanwhile, apply their available resources to the improvement of a few at least of the several insanitary areas brought to their notice nearly a decade ago or of such other areas as the Board may consider advisable or expedient to deal with immediately, deferring street schemes until the health of the city has been materially improved.

Several members have at the previous meetings severely critised the scheme, and on the last occasion the Corporation discussed the scheme the Hon. Mr. Orr, who spoke at great length had not completed his speech when the adjournment was taken.

MR. ORR RESUMES DEBATE.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Orr, resumed his long address and in the course of his speech said:—Just before we adjourned on Monday I urged, as I still urge that the case for the Corporation would be strong, or if it were based on paras. 1 to 8 and 17 and 18 of the Committee's report and made no reference to the indictments against the Trust set out in the remaining paras. However, as Sir Ibrahim declines to modify his proposition, it becomes necessary for me to examine over five pages of what I consider useless complaints against the Trust which I had hoped to pass over in silence.

I will endeavour by a brief indication of the weaknesses in the several paras to justify my suggestion that the representation to Government will be only weakened by the insertion of these useless complaints. All that is said in the second half of para 8 about the misguided policy of the Trust in preferring improvement of communications to direct improvement of congested slums is of course met by what I have already said as to the Trust's communication schemes being part and parcel of their policy of indirect attack upon the slums. The figures of the Trust's comparative expenditure on direct improvement schemes and street schemes are quite useless. The figure of 176 lakhs for direct improvement schemes is correct but the figure of 592 lakhs given as the cost of street schemes is really the nett capital expenditure not on mere street schemes but on all schemes except direct improvment schemes. It will be only a waste of time for me to go over all the ground covered by Mr. Hatch's last speech before the Corporation when he classified the Trust's schemes according to their different characters. I will merely mention that I have here a tabular statement giving accurate information as to the expenditure on each scheme in the four main classes. It shows that out of a total expenditure of 9½ crores 2½ crores goes to the share of the Eastern Avenue, the remaining 7 crores being spent,—3 on expansion or of building site schemes, 2 on the two ventilation schemes and 2 on direct improvement schemes I should like to mention also in view of all the talk there has been about the lavish way in which the Trust has squandered its money on so-called street schemes and neglected direct improvement schemes that in terms of present value at maturity the net loss on the Princess Street scheme (now practically completed) comes to little over 4½ annas per sq. yd. while that on the one complete improvement scheme—First Nagpada—comes to nearly Rs. 21 per sq. yd.

HEALTH OFFICERS' COMPLAINT.

Para 11 quotes the Health Officer's complaint that these represented areas have not yet been dealt with but he again recognises that they must be dealt with on English methods and not on the methods of the Trust Act. It was after consultation with him that the Improvement Committee wrote their report which has now been shelved for three years in spite of my having twice in the interval sounded the Trust as to whether they would not take the matter up again (read Turner's report to Committee) I. S. 12-13 report p. 125.

The comparitive figures of loss on improvment schemes and street schemes given in para 12 are just as useless as those given in para 8 and for the same reasons.

We don't want to acquire any man's property beyond the portions we pull down in order to create the 20 foot space. Thus much of the time and money lost in acquisition proceedings will be saved and at the same time there will be much less displacement of population than there has been in our schemes heretofore. In several houses in Undria I met the necessary alterations have been made without turning out the tenants. I have been told, and I was glad to hear it already some depreciation of the slums has set in by reason of the fear that the Trust may not acquire them after all and by reason of the doubt as to how far rents and cost of maintenance will be affected by the proposed changes in law and by-laws. Well, let us be straight with these slum owners and put an end to all their doubts.

SYMPATHY WITH SLUM DWELLERS.

I want slum-owners to recognise that the Trust are out to help them as much as to help the dwellers in the slums. I am not an out and out antagonist of slum-owners. On the contrary I sympathise with them — especially with those whose improvidence has made them embark upon rash building schemes and brought them into the clutches of money-lenders and mortagees—and with those who have recently built in accordance (though only just in accordance) with the Municipal by-laws. It is easy enough to declaim against slum-owners and to draw lurid pictures of the sufferings of the dwellers in the slums out of whom these owners get their profits. But human nature is human nature and we must remember that after all these slum-owners have in most cases been only acting according to their rights and supplying what there was a demand for. We should rather turn our attention to the dwellers in slums and educate them to change the nature of the demand, and to aspire to a higher standard of comfort and to see that they get it. I am not to be put off from advocacy of those reforms which Mr. Harvey so earnestly strove for by the bogey so often trotted out to frighten employers, I mean, the warning that as the result if these reforms cost of living and therefore wages must rise.

In conclusion Mr. Orr said:—I hope the Corporation now clearly understand that the Trust are even now in a position to spend 1½ lakhs on direct improvement of the slums but agree with me that it will be wise in view of the call for economy that has come with the war to defer this expenditure till the law is amended so that the cost of slum improvement on the Undria Street method is materially reduced.

I hope the Corporation will agree with me that those 5 pages of ill grounded complaint against the Trust will serve no useful purpose in the report to Government. Finally I do hope that the Corporation actuated, as I am sure we all are, by zeal for the best interest of the City and by a desire to see the earliest possible improvement in the lot of the humble inhabitants of the City's slums will at this critical juncture take their courage in both hands as they have done on other occasions on which proposals for large capital expenditure on schemes for the improvement of the City e. g., the Tansa scheme and the Love Grove outfall scheme have been before them and supporting Mr. Dabholkar's amendment will ask Government to sanction the last links in the Eastern Avenue Scheme

I would conclude with four 'don'ts' for those who are hesitating whether to support the Trusts's policy or not. Don't let us disregard the warnings of the past, don't let us lag behind other advancing cities, don't let us be afraid of big projects for the benefit of future generations and don't let posterity when considering our attitude at this important juncture have cause to say of us they were weighed in the balance and found wanting.

MR. BAPTISTA'S REGRET.

Mr. Baptista regretted that he was not present at the meeting when the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla moved the important proposition under consideration. He was informed that Sir Ebrahim's impeachment of the Improvement Trust was one of the finest performances in this Corporation.

The first thing that attracted Mr. Baptista's attention was Mr. Orr's defence of the attitude of the Trustees in refusing to ascertain the volume of existing traffic on the Parel Road.

Mr. Orr says, but then what about the Corporation's own opinion expressed seven years ago. One feels disposed to use unparliamentary language when any one keeps harping upon this. The answer was given when the Corporation made a representation regarding Sydenham scheme. This was what the Corporation said in answer to Government's circular. But that circular never called for opinion concerning the removal of insanitary areas. The Corporation guarded itself by saying that they would not express any opinion without knowing the cost for what grant Government could make. Nobody will deny that it is excellent to have grand evenues even 150 feet wide provided money is no consideration. I should certainly reproduce the Champs Elysees if Government gives us a couple of crores for the purpose. But I should place it on or near the Western shore.

Lastly Mr. Orr says "Learn wisdom from London." Beware of short sightedness. The Royal Commission has reported that the life and growth of the metropolis will be strangled by the choking of the great arteries of traffic. However it did not check its growth to its present dimensions. Does any one in his wildest dream believe that Bombay can ever rival London in population? Does any one believe that the population can ever exceed 2 millions? So far as we can perceive, it will take a century before we have 2 millions. Experts declare that when the density of population exceeds 40 per acre it prejudicially affects the health and sanitation of the place. The area of Bombay is 15,000 acres. The population it can serve is 600,000 only. It has already exceeded the sanitary limits. We must not do anything to attract a larger population than 2 millions.

THE LONDON PROBLEM.

But apart from this Bombay has no real problem of locomotion to solve. The Royal Commission observed that the problem of locomotion is specially important for London. Of course it is. We must remember that the midnight population of the city of London within the sound of the Bow Bells is about 50,000 whereas the midday population is 1½ millions. The problem is to bring 1½ millions every morning into the city and take them back home every evening. Is there any such problem in Bombay? Learn wisdom from London. Consider it impartially and rationally. And to solve the London problem the Commission reassured 2 avenues of 140 feet from house to house. Think of that. Pavements would take up 40 to 50 feet. We shall have a boundary of only 90 to 100 feet. In the face of that is 80 feet too little in Bombay? Besides we must sooner or later have the shore run from Colaba to Bandora. Have your garden city along the foreshore in Dadar and Mahim. There is sense in that and it will pay itself. I have now dealt with Mr. Orr's argument about the proper widtli of this street. I have shown that if the width of the street is to be adjusted to traffic requirements an eighty feet road is ample for a century or two. We found that this will be a bottle-neck. In fact there is no urgency whatever, and no benefit is secured by widening. The money is simply thrown away.

SIR ORACLE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that Mr. Baptista had in his able speech thoroughly exhausted all Mr. Orr's arguments. Although the Trust had been in existence during the last 18 years and had spent an enormous amount of money, the question of opening out large avenues and broad roads had come to the front only during the last five years. It was Mr. Orr who had started it, but the inspiration came from Mr. Dunne. The Improvement Trust solely came into existence for the improvement of pestilent areas, the question of creating new areas and other schemes were of minor importance. Urgency was given to the enactment in the Legislative Council only to save the people who were dying by thousands in the slums.

Mr. Wacha thought that at this time there was something behind the scenes. They had consultations in camera, in which Sir Walter Hughes and Sir James Campbell took a prominent part. They were merely acting on behalf of the European community, who in turn were being backed by the Venice Convention. The Secretary of State, the Government of India the Bombay Government and the Chamber of Commerce, all were anxious that the European community of Bombay both official and commercial should have large ventilated areas. The Princess Street and Sandhurst Road schemes had already been on the tapis. The secret resolution was that the European community should be eased

The Trust went wrong from the beginning blundered and blundered, and their chapters of blunders were extraordinary. Particularly said Mr. Wacha since Mr. Orr's advent the chapters of blunder had gone on increasing.

Mr. Orr had read to them extracts after extracts from Government resolutions. Government resolutions in these days were mere fictions. There were days perhaps half a century ago when they were real resolutions of the Governor in Council. As a matter of fact Mr. Orr wrote letters to Government and went and saw the Secretary to Government or the member of Council in charge and out came the resolution of the Governor in Council. Mr. Wacha pointed out to Mr. Orr, and said—Sir Oracle was there.

Continuing Mr. Wacha said that the acts of obstinacy on the part of the Trust, and the delay in improving the slums was a "crime."

In conclusion Mr. Wacha deplored the want of public opinion and public spirit. When Mr. Crawford in the seventies had submitted certain schemes the public had raised their voice and made it heard. Now things had changed and there was no public opinion or public spirit in the city.

SIR EBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S APPEAL.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla said he regretted that while Mr. Orr's side of the question has been fully reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" only a short resume of his speech had appeared. He had only half an hour at his disposal to say all what he had to say, and he was afraid he would not be able to give a detailed reply to the various inaccurate statements which Mr. Orr had made in course of his lengthy speech and which unfortunately had found place in the press. He had at his disposal a mass of matter to refute all Mr. Orr's arguments.

He hoped that Mr. Orr would be able to arrange for a meeting with the members of Government face to face so that he could satisfy them of the justice of the city's cause to the very hilt.

There was a time when he had been charged with being an advocate of the "House owners." If was also not long ago that he was charged with being an apologist for the Trust. It was therefore impossible for him to take any prominent attitude on the questions affecting the city. He had however his public career extending over 25 years, which he knew stood up for him, so that no motives or self-interest could be attributed to the attitude he adopted in regard to public matters.

LONDON NOT BOMBAY.

Sir Ebrahim referred to the constant use that had been made to the use of such expressions as—its was so and so in London, in Liverpool or Edinburgh. The local conditions however were different. Supposing plague broke out in London, and the Parliament decided to take out the management from the County Council and entrust it to a special body, do you think they would dare to go beyond their instructions? In England there was the liberty of the citizen, the liberty of every man's life and home—they would simply turn out the Special Body—would such a thing happen in Bombay?

So far as Sir Ebrahim was aware, what they did in England, and Scotland was that in large cities they first attacked the slums and brought mortality to a minimum: and then they started with roads and other schemes.

Here in Bombay, be regretted to see that there was no public opinion. Mr. Orr wanted a wide road and large avenues, costing a crore of rupees and they were told that this meant the touching of slums indirectly. But what was the object for which the Trust was created. Do the public question Mr. Orr's authority for going beyond the objects for which the Trust was created?

SIR EBRAHIM SURPRISED.

Recently Major Liston was surprised at the audacity of any member opposing any scheme formulated by the Health Officer, but Sir Ebrahim was still more surprised to see Major Liston now coming forward to support a scheme, against which that very Health Officer had objected in very strong language. The Health Officer advocated the removal of slum localities because he said that they were centres from which disease radiated. "You allow people to fall ill and die, while you are spending a crore of rupees in widening roads "said Sir Ebrahim."

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Major Liston, interrupting observed that they had Dr. Turner's latest administration report before them, which showed that the health of the city was never better before:—

Sir Ebrahim continuing said that the improvement might have been better if the slums had been removed. Mr. Orr was in favour of partial demolition while Sir Ebrahim advocated total demolition. They had been informed by Mr. Orr that his scheme was a cheaper one, but it had proved three times more costly.

STARTLING AND ASTOUNDING ESTIMATES.

Referring to Mr. Orr variations in estimates Sir Ebrahim criticisng them said that they were startling and astounding.

In conclusion Sir Ebrahim said, he felt very strongly on the subject and appealed to every one to realise clearly and distinctly that their sole object in resisting Mr. Orr's scheme was to have their slums improved, and thus eradicate disease and save lives.

The President then put the various amendments to the vote.

Dr. Sukhia withdrew his amendment which was to the effect that the report of the Committee be adopted and a commission be appointed to consider the advisibility of altering the constitution of the Trust.

Dr. Javle's amendment to have the road widened to 100 feet was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Dabholker's amendment to have the road widened to 120 feet was similarly put to the vote and lost.

The President then put the substantial motion moved by Sir Ebrahim, that the report of the Committee be adopted and Government addressed in the terms of the report which was passed by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KILLED.

LONDON, July 27.

Captain C. A. Keenlyside, Cambridgeshires.

Lieutenant T. B. Erskine, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Second-Lieutenant C. Blackwell, Royal Fusiliers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain A. B. Clarkson, West Ridings.

Captain G. L. Derriman, Grenadiers.

Captain A. E. Hodgkin, Cheshires.

Captain D. T. Rowley, Middlesex.

Captain W. N. Tempest, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Captain E. B. Wilson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Captain R. Young, Seaforths.

Lieutenant H. C. Cory, Artillery.

Lieutenant G. P. Manson, Somerset Light Infantry.

Lieutenant T. W. Warlow, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant H. S. Bates, Cambridgeshires.

Second-Lieutenant G. N. Cursons, Middlesex.

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Garden, Black Watch.

Second-Lieutenant O. Horsley, Gordons.

Second-Lieutenant A. M. Moncrieff, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant C. J. Peebles-Chaplin, Black Watch.

Second-Lieutenant R. K. Smith, Cheshires.

OPERATIONS IN CAMEROONS

NATIVES ALL IN FAVOUR OF ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Oversea operations are progressing well especially in the Cameroons where the natives are all in favour of the Allies.

Sweeping operations are rounding up all the small ports and the campaign promises to be a splendid counter-part to the South African operations.

Progress in East Africa is steady. The Germans are surprised we get such support from the natives.

BENGAL VOLUNTEERS' FIELD AMBULANCE CORPS.

700 FRESH APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Since the first contingent of Bengal Volunteers' Field Ambulance Corps left Calcutta for the front, over 700 fresh applications for enlistment have been received by Dr. Sarbadhicari, Joint Honorary Secretary. Most of these applicants stipulate that the workers are willing to do without pay, so long as they can go into training at once. The question as to whether this number of men shall be employed for active service is under consideration.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Golconda forts and attended the sports at Secunderabad on Wednesday and left by special at 10 p.m., the same evening for Poona.

His Highness the Gackwad left Bimbay for Baroda, on Wednesday night, accompanied by his followers.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda arrived at Baroda yesterday morning from Bombay.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has granted a pension of Rs. 225 per mensem to Munshii Mahbublum, Editor of the "Paisa Akhbar," the Lahore Urdu daily.

ECONOMICS OF A DECCAN VILLAGE.

DR. MANN'S LECTURE AT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Under the auspices of the Students' Union of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, a public lecture was delivered on "Economics of a Deccan Village" by Dr. Harold Mann, D.Sc., Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, on Wednesday evening.

Prof. Percy L. Anstey, B.Sc. (London Econ.), F.R.E.S., the Principal of the College, presided.

The lecturer pointed out that the village was the social and economic unit of peninsular India. The village system developed mainly on account of the isolated nature of Indian villages and owing to the want of peace and security. The *Pax Britannica* which marks its beginning from 1858, has done immense good in this direction. This economic condition is the legitimate offspring of the self-sufficing nature of the Indian villages. Recently India has passed this self-continuing stage. Her industries and commerce have largely developed.

The lecturer emphasized the advisability of investigating thoroughly the study of only a fraction of a wide economic subject. In the Deccan, a considerably large part of land is rocky and hence uncultivable, statistics were furnished by the lecturer in support of this statement.

The peculiar feature of the Indian Land Tenure is the extraordinary sub-divisions of land. Illustrative of this, the lecturer said that in a village in the vicinity of Poona, only 5 per cent. hold more than 25 acres.

In Mr. Keatinge's opinion 40 acres of land are necessary to afford ordinary subsistence for an ordinary family. The lecturer said that this need for large holdings might be compensated for, by practising the system of intensive cultivation. Deficiency and uncertainty of rainfall make dependence on agriculture rather precarious.

In most of the villages, every member of the family of the farmer usually works on the field. In some cases, other day labourers are employed when required. In some instances, the returns from the land are so poor that economic necessity drives the farmers to seek employment as hired labourers elsewhere.

One-third of the cultivated area, which was hitherto under staple food crops, is now under cultivation of other cereals, which are demanded in the international markets.

The organization of an adequate system of irrigation is absolutely necessary to improve the land. Much has been done in this direction. The form that irrigation should take in the Deccan is the sinking of wells rather than the construction of canals. But 40 per cent. of the wells sunk have failed. The ruin that this means will be apparent when we learn that the farmer pledges everything he has, to secure Rs. 500 for sinking a well. Yet this is a very good form of investment in an agricultural country like India.

Though the general tendency of Indians is to be conservative and to be home-staying, yet of late economic pressure has encouraged mobility.

The lecturer pointed out that the lack of agricultural capital has been remedied by the organization of credit co-operative societies. The lecturer concluded by urging the necessity of developing such institutions.

DOCTORS AND THEIR FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent "P" under "Doctor's Fees," may I draw "P's" attention that he is totally under a misapprehension that he could ever sue a doctor for not keeping his appointment. In The Doctor in Court it is distinctly stated that "there seems to be a very prevalent idea that if a physician is summoned to attend a case, he is obliged to go, but no such rule of law obtains, and the matter is entirely within his own discretion." We often times hear ungrateful and dissatisfied patients talking of prosecuting doctors for this, that and all kinds of things, and yet we never find one case actually appearing in a court of law, and why? Not because there is no law to forbid a doctor from doing wrong, but because in calmer moments their better sense prevails and they find that a doctor with an independent practice could not possibly be bound down to only one case, and that he has perhaps other equally critical cases on hand, to all of whom he is equally responsible. If every other patient of his threatens to sue him, God forbid, the law should apply any rule so rigorous and unjust as that to the relations and responsibilities arising out of this noble and human profession "(The Doctor in Court.)"

As regards the doctor suing the patient for his fees, he is not justified in doing so if he failed to fulfil his "contract," meaning, not keeping his appointment. If on the other hand, it was arranged that the doctor could come any time, he could claim his fees whether the patient died or lived, as long as he went round his visit.—Yours, etc.

M. D. M.R.C.S.

(Continued from Column 6.)

which are fixed as lifebelts are, so as to be used easily in case of emergency. Under existing conditions a giant aeroplane can be built in five to six weeks. In Russia it has been determined that a staff of 500 men can build 100 of these aeroplanes per annum. The guns carried by the giant aeroplane can be fired from all points; and cabin and deck accommodation as much greater than with the Zeppelin. Not the least interesting feature in connection with Mr. Sikorsky's great work for the Allied cause is that one of our own countrymen, Mr. C. J. Mackenzie Kennedy, whose name and work are represented by the Kennedy biplane, has been closely associated with him. It is an example of Anglo-Russian co-operation from which the best results may confidently be looked for.

A GIANT AEROPLANE.

A RUSSIAN INVENTION.

WORLD'S RECORDS BEATEN.

The recent announcement in the House of Commons that the War Office has under construction larger aeroplanes, on the lines of the Russian machines, directs attention to the work of one of Russia's most notable practical scientists, Mr. I. I. Sikorsky, son of the famous professor of psychology who gave expert evidence in the Kieff "ritual murder" case. Mr. Sikorsky, who is still under thirty, has (says the "Daily Graphic") produced an aeroplane which many airmen consider greatly superior to the Zeppelin, and he has done it as the result of steady, persistent work which shows admirably one side of the Russian character. A student at Kieff Polytechnic, Sikorsky five years ago joined a small club interested in problems of flight. He experimented at first with vertical flying machines (helicopters). These were unsuccessful. Then he made a small monoplane, somewhat of the Bleriot pattern, which came to be called "The Hopper," because of its short, hop-like movements. Next he turned attention to the tractor type of biplane, and four years ago he made the first machine of this type to be turned out in Russia. This attracted the favourable notice of the authorities at Petrograd. These authorities consider the development of aviation in the light in which we consider the development of marine navigation. For Russia has the largest aerial boundaries to defend, and has approached the subject from the most serious scientific standpoint. In the principal academies are departments for the study of everything connected with aviation and aerial mechanics. Students have to take a four years' course, and the successful passing of the examination then entitles them to the diploma of an aviation Engineer. Russian military aeroplane pilots must have a thorough knowledge of aviation. They must be expert balloonists, able to pilot airships and at least four types of aeroplanes, and have a highly developed scientific knowledge of the building of these appliances and of meteorology.

A MILITRAY COMPETITION.

Encouraged by official interest, Sikorsky entered one of his machines in the first military competition held at the capital—that of 1911. His machine was beaten by a small type of biplane. Undaunted, Sikorsky continued experimenting, and in 1912 entered two machines of his own make at the military competition. He carried off the first prize, his rivals including French and Germans as well as his own countrymen. He was still using the small type of machine, but henceforth, to the suggestion of the military technical authorities, he devoted himself to working out problems of construction in connection with very large machines. He carried out extensive tests on scientific lines at the aeronautical laboratory of the Petrograd Polytechnical Institute of Peter the Great—the best equipped institution of its kind in the world. The manager of this laboratory, Professor Slessareff, directed the scientific investigations, and as a result of the work Mr. Sikorsky had built for himself at the works of the Russo-Baltic Company the first of the giant machines now so well-known. It was called the Russky Vitias (Russian Knight), and was built for four engines of 100 h. p. each, but was tried at first with only two engines.

RECORDS BROKEN.

In these trials it beat the world's records for weight carried per square metre of surface by biplanes of the tractor type. The results obtained with the machine during the military competitions of 1913 greatly encouraged the Russian War Office, and Sikorsky built another giant which is called the Ilia Mourometz. It had four engines developing up to 520 h. p. It was very successful in all the numerous tests carried out during the winter of 1913 and the spring of 1914—and these tests were made extremely severe in view of developments in other directions known to be hostile to Russian peace. The War Office, at the conclusion of the tests, placed a large order with Mr. Sikorky's works. The Ilia Mourometz made numerous successful cross-country flights, the most famous of them being that from Petrograd to Kieff, Kieff to Libau, and Libau back to Petrograd, within three days—a distance of approximately 2,000 miles. The machine on that occasion carried a load of 2½ tons. It could with great ease have carried three tons. This is the type of machine—with certain improvements, the result of practical experience in Russia—which is now being used successfully by our Russian allies on their several war fronts. The Russian authorities have under construction a further developed type of the giant aeroplane, from which results superior to anything hitherto recorded are expected with confidence.

THE SIKORSKY AND THE ZEPPELIN.

Mr. Sikorsky is a marvellously successful tester of experiental machines. In thousands of flights with the giant machine during all kinds of weather, by night as well as by day, and in the course of two years' military manœuvres, he has not lost a life or had an accident—a proof both of his own carefulness and of the safety of the machine. But how, it will naturally be asked, does the Sikorsky compare with the Zeppelin as an effective weapon? The points of superiority are manifest. No gas is necessary. No immense and vulnerable sheds are required. The giant aeroplane has greater speed and mobility. The machine forms a much smaller target than the Zeppelin. Its cost is out of all proportion less—a consideration more important no doubt, in peace times than at present. The giant aeroplane pursues a steady flight in almost any weather. In case of accident the crew, which consists of six to eight against several times as many with the Zeppelin, can free themselves from the machine and come to earth with very little risk to themselves. This is done by the aid of specially constructed parach

(Continued in Column 5.)

KING'SWAY AVENUE.

SUGGESTED PARKWAY FOR BOMBAY.

The Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, at their meeting held on the 29th June, had before them a proposal in connection with the construction of the Kingsway Avenue. After discussion the matter was referred to the Land Committee, who were asked to submit their proposals in consultation with Mr. Mackison. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman of the Trust has recorded the following minute on the question:—

We might in our 150' Avenue fence off our tramway from the rest of the 56' parkway by low privet hedges as they do in Liverpool; but there won't be much room for promenades on either side of the hedges in 18' strips obstructed by big trees; and I'm wondering whether we would not do well to devise for part of the Avenue an alternative lay-out in which there will be instead of two parkways each 18' broad on either side of the tramway, a single parkway 36' broad, with the tramway alongside, shut off by a privet hedge.

The Deputy Land Manager in his memorandum of the 26th June, 1915, has stated that:—

The lay-out of the 150 feet road as at present sanctioned is as follows:—Two 15' footpaths equal 30 feet; two 32' carriage-ways equal 64 feet; one central space equal to 56 feet; total 150 feet. The central space is divided as follows—there are two 8' margins by the sides of the carriage-ways and a strip 40' wide between the two rows of trees which are planted on the inner edges of the margins. On the 40' strip it is proposed to lay two lines of tram tracks which with the overhang of the cars will absorb 17 feet—there will therefore be left on either side of the track a space of 11'-6" between it and the trees or 19'-6" between it and the edge of the carriage-ways. There are many arguments for and against this lay-out but the main ones against it are (*a*) the narrowness of the carriage-ways and (*b*) the division, by the tram tracks, of the central portion (*i.e.* the park-way proper) into two halves. The carriage-ways could, if necessary, be widened, by adding to them a portion of the 8' margins, but as the tree trunks will stand partly on these margins not more than 5 feet could be added to each of the roads making them 37 feet in width.

A BETTER LAY OUT.

It appears that a better lay-out would have been that which provides for two 18 feet footpaths, two 40 feet carriage-ways and a central space 34 feet in width—the trams instead of being laid in the central space would be laid on the edge of the carriage-ways and close to the central space.

An arrangement such as that described in the last paragraph would have provided wider roads and a better and safer parkway.

Up to the present time trees have been planted as follows:—

From Elphinstone Road to the junction of Dadar and Vincent Roads—all 4 lines.

From the last-mentioned point to Naigaum Cross Road—none, but the pits are ready.

From Naigaum Cross Road to the 60 feet road North of the Tram Depôt—3 lines.

From the last-mentioned point to King's Circle—all 4 lines have been planted but the two centre lines have only recently been placed in position and have not yet become established.

In Scheme 6 a short length has been planted with 4 lines.

In all cases where they have been planted the outer lines of trees (*i.e.* those on the foot-paths) are well established and it would be a pity to move them as those that were not killed in the process would be thrown back several years. It is suggested therefore that if any change be made in the lay-out, the footpaths should be retained as they are, the carriage-ways be made 40' in width and the central space also 40'; it would necessitate transplanting the centre lines of trees but as those already in position have for the most part only recently been planted, the result would not be serious. A low railing could be placed about 3'-6" inside the parkway and the intervening space between it and the kerb of the carriage-way could be planted with shrubs. It is not known whether any definite arrangement has been come to with the Tram Company regarding the laying of their lines on the central strip but the Engineer will be able to give information on this point. It may be that for engineering reasons it would be impossible or inadvisable to make any change in the lay-out; if this is so it would be advantageous to place a low wire fence along either side of the tracks and to train creepers over it; this would take up less room and be a better safeguard against accidents to men than a hedge.

The officiating Trust Engineer, in his memorandum dated the 28th June, 1915, stated that the main object with which the width of 150' has been assigned to the King's Way is two-fold, viz.:—

(1) that it should serve as an arterial road providing for an Electric Tramway and other means of quick transit from the suggested to the outlying parts of the City, and:

(2) that it should serve as an attraction and an amenity in the development of the Garden suburb of the City: and with that view it has been decided that it should contain a parkway of suitable width along its whole length.

The object mentioned in (1) can be best served by providing ample width of road-way, and allocating to the different kinds of traffic their proper position along the road alignment, with that view the go and return traffic should be divided on two different roadways, one on either side of a central parkway and in order that the parkway may be utilized to the greatest advantage, it should render quick service, i.e., run at a speed of about 15 miles per hour, which with the reasonable precautions of fencing off of the tramways from the other lines of traffic, and providing suitable crossings across the lines, may be gradually increased in future, as the other traffic gets used to it. The position of the tramways should therefore be outside of the roadways (*i.e.* in the central length), the roadways being left to be utilized for ordinary vehicular traffic. Disposing of the question of the location of the tram-lines, the next important thing to lay down is the width of the roadway, necessary for the other traffic, at the same time reserving as suitable a position and width for the parkway, as could be assigned to it out of a total 150 feet width of the arterial road.

The 32' roadways do not appear to be wide enough for all the traffic intended to be served by them, and the need for an increased width will be soon felt in the very near future. This difficulty was even anticipated when the above cross-section was designed, and to meet it, it was decided to set-back the central line of trees 8' from the kerbs of the parkway, so as to obtain from these 8 feet strips, the extra 5 feet of width for each of these roadways. The Municipal Executive Engineer Mr. Mackison also agrees in this view and suggest that the roadways should be made at least 37 feet wide, and if possible, more. While fixing the central lines of kerbs in the length of King's Way which is under construction at present from Dadar and Vincent Road Junction to the 60 feet Overbridge Road of Scheme 5 (a length of over 4,000 feet), I think they should be put down to their ultimate position and with that view, I suggest that these kerbs should be kept 3 feet from the central lines of trees. This arrangement admits of a maximum available width of 32 feet plus 5 feet equal 37 feet or each of the roadways which need not be considered narrow, looking to the fact that the trams have to run outside of them.

THE PARKWAY.

The location of the parkway in relation to the tramways in the central space now remains to be considered. The original idea was to have the tramways in the centre occupying about 17 feet with the overhang of the cars, and leaving 40—17 equal 23 feet for the parkway proper, i.e., a strip of 11½ feet on each side of the tramway, and exclusive of the additional 8 feet strips outside of the trees, out of which, strips, of 5 feet were to be reserved for adding to the roadways. In that arrangement the tramways were however not intended to be fenced in, and the parkway was therefore to form one uniform strip 40 feet wide, with the portion under the trams also turfed. If it is now felt that for the safety of the public, especially children resorting to the parkway, and for securing rapid tram service, it is necessary that the tramways should be fenced in, it would, in effect, not only reduce the width of the parkway, but divide it into two narrow strips about 11½ feet wide (or 14½ feet with the 3 feet strips outside of the trees), which will not admit of the provision of flower beds, shrubs and seats with a gravel path. To overcome this, it is suggested that the tramway should be entirely on one side of, though within, the central 40 feet strip, and the parkway on the other side, preferably on the western side, so a to be directly accessible to the traffic coming from the City to this place. The tramway will then be alongside the eastern line of trees, but the outer rails should be sufficiently away from the trees, so as not to be disturbed by the roots of the trees. I think 3 fet to 3½ feet will be sufficient for that purpose.

Two footpaths each 15 feet, two roadways each 37 feet and a central space of 46 feet. It leaves a maximum compact width of 24 feet from the kerb to the tramway fence, which will be more serviceable and admit of proper treatment for the provision of seats, flower beds, shrubs and a gravel walk of at least 12 to 13 feet. The margin of 5 feet between the kerb and the tramway fence on the side opposite the parkway can as will be provided with shrubs and seats, One objection that is likely to be urged against this arrangement is that the parkway will not be directly accessible to the population and the traffic from the eastern side, and that there would be danger, especially to children, in crossing the tramways, while getting on to it. This is unavoidable under the present circumstances, unless the parkways be on each side of the tramways, which can only be done by either reducing the width of the roadways to even less than 32 feet, or by increasing the total width of King's Way by another 20 feet or so, sacrificing extra building land and involving fresh and costly acquisitions in some cases, both courses open to serious objection. The objection re: danger to children crossing the tramways is besides not very valid, as such crossing of the lines can be made only at places specially provided, and which will be the halting places of the tram cars. The arrangement as provided above, besides obviating the necessity of transplanting the central lines of trees, admits of separation of the tramway traffic from the rest, provides for increased width of roadways for vehicular traffic, and also leaves sufficient width for the provision and proper treatment of a parkway. These central trees (*Alizzia Richardiana*) had to be specially obtained for this Avenue from Upper India, are foreign to Bombay climate and have to be reared with great care. Some of them have already been in the soil for about 3 years. It is doubtful, if they are transplanted, many of them will survive, and the few that may survive, will thrive and grow so well as those originally planted. Plans for the location of the tramway in the centre of the parkway as originally proposed have already been submitted by the Tramway Company to this Department and to the Municipality, and have been approved by both bodies. But there appears to be no difficulty either from the Municipality or the Tramway Company to the acceptance of any reasonable modified arrangement which the Board may decide to adopt for one of their most important thoroughfares of the City.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 29.

In the Lahore conspiracy case the Government Advocate has finished the reply to the defence arguments for the accused in all cases except ten, whose cases he will argue to-morrow.

DURBAR AT DACCA.

LORD CARMICHAEL ON THE NEW OUTLOOK.

(New Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

In the course of his speech at a Durbar at Dacca, Lord Carmichael said that he could not feel sure whether the Dacca University would be completed in his time, as there have been delays and there would be more delays. He also regretted that Lord Hardinge who took such keen personal interest in the matter would not be in India to see the University an accomplished fact.

NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE.

Referring to the needs of the Province, the Governor said that except sanitation, the crying need was education which should do more than merely enable to pass the examination, and show that they can remember a great deal of what they have read. Referring to the famine, Lord Carmichael said that the Government recognised its responsibility to the people and he regretted that jute trade had been dislocated, bringing disaster to many.

WAR AND ITS STRENGTHENING BONDS OF UNION.

Making reference to the war, the Governor said that they all realised the way in which the war was strengthening the bonds which unite India and Britain and not Britain only, but the whole Empire together. The comrades fighting side by side often brought men into closer friendship and stronger mutual respect as it was doing now. Two years ago he said that the disloyal people were few. There were people outside India who did not believe it, but there was none now who did so.

Among the many millions of people in India, there must always be some who thought that the destiny of their own particular section could not be worked out in conjunction with one another. It was right that men should believe to the full in their own people and should feel proud of them. The war was showing that India was proud of her people and believed in them, but it was showing too that she believed in British people and was proud of what Britons and Indians could do together and suffer together. The Governor said that he was proud of what the people did and suffered.

NEW OUTLOOK TO BE BASED ON FACTS.

In conclusion he said that the new outlook would be based on facts, some of which were just discovered and the people were now realising how much England had done for India that they did in the past. No future record of India would be worthy of the great nations who made her what she was.

LORD CARMICHAEL AT DACCA.

PROSPECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, July 28.

In the course of a speech at a Darbar yesterday, the Governor stated the provincial Government had, as promised, considered the possibility of establishing some smaller departments permanently at Dacca, but had reluctantly concluded that this could not be done. The establishment of a University at Dacca had been determined upon in essentials on the lines of the Committee's report, but progress would be slow.

BEHAVIOUR OF MOTORISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in the press the following report of a motor-car accident:—

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

Captain H. P. Shaw of the Supply and Transport Corps was driving his motor-car along Falkland Road, last evening, when at the junction of Sandhurst Road he noticed two old Hindu women suddenly come out from behind a cart. They tried to cross the road in front of the car but on seeing a tram-car approaching got confused. One of them who was in front tried to go back, whilst the other tried to press forward. Captain Shaw put on the brakes hard but the car struck both the women. The car was at once stopped when one of the women was underneath the axle and the other behind her. The Captain put them both in gharries and sent them away in charge of the police to the Sir J. J. Hospital where one of them named Jeejeebai subsequently died. The other woman, who is aged about sixty is in the hospital suffering from concussion of brain.

At an inquest held on the body of Jeejeebai by Dr. Nunan, Acting Coroner, at the Morgue, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

May I enquire, was Captain Shaw on such pressing official duty in Falkland Road on this occasion, that he could not stop to take these poor unfortunate old women to the Hospital in his own car and there ascertain their injuries and make sure that all was being done for them; or least have followed the gharries in which they were sent to the Hospital. I wonder how many of my countrymen, who do not condescend to mix with or study the psychology of natives of this country, are aware of what an undesirable reputation we possess among the Indian masses, for callousness to suffering, a reputation built up on the indifferent conduct of Europeans, who, when concerned in street accidents caused by their own vehicles, think it sufficient to leave the victims to the tender mercies of the Police.

No humane motorist in England, in the event of his car having gravely injured a pedestrian, much more so an old lady, would dream of leaving the spot there and then, but would accompany the victim of the accident to the Hospital, to ascertain the extent of the injuries and the chances of life, and to satisfy himself that everything possible was being done.

The report does not show that the motorist was required to go away to the Thana. Contrast this with what occurred on the Apollo Bunder in a recent notorious case, when the accident was of a trumpery character, and the cause of it a Parsi youth.—Yours etc.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

FUFURE DEPENDENT ON RESULT OF EUROPEAN WAR.

(Associated Press.)

KALIMPONG, July 26.

The Chinese forces are still lying idle near Giamda. The future of Tibet depends on the result of the European war. In the meantime, both sides are on the alert and are preparing for the future. Forts are being built and Tibetan soldiers are being thoroughly drilled and practised in musketry under Japanese, Mongolian and Tibetan instructors.

Three hundred ex-Chinese soldiers, who were eking out scanty existence here since their expulsion from Tibet, have left for China with their Tibetan wives and children. This was the last opportunity offered to the exiles of returning to their homes at Government expense. Those Chinese, who had their places of business in Lhasa, but were unable to get back owing to the animosity of the Tibetans, have now found their way back to Lhasa. They have discarded their national costumes and after swearing allegiance to the Dalai Lama have become Tibetan subjects.

The Lhasa Government appears to find advantage in the trade monopolies, although the monopoly in wool has now been abolished and notwithstanding the fact that the late monopolists suffered very severe losses. Another monopoly in hides and skins has been given, it is reported, to one Champa Guanang, who is partly a trader, employed by one of most influential monasteries.

STAMPS REVENUE OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A SLIGHT DECREASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

A Government order just published shows that the total receipts from stamps in the Madras Presidency in last official year fell by Rs. 2,71,000 or 1.9 per cent. The decrease is observable under all description of stamps except court fee stamps. Revenue from judicial stamps rose, however, from Rs. 89,12,935 in 1913.14 to Rs. 90,64,640 in the year under report or by 1.7 per cent. The increase, though slight, is distributed over 11 out of 27 districts and is said to be due to increased litigation. In the remaining 16 districts there was a considerable fall. The receipts under non-judicial stamps showed a decrease of Rs. 4,22,710 or 8 per cent. for the presidency, as compared with last year. This fall was distributed over all the districts except Nellore, where the slight increase is attributed to depression in trade and business, consequent on the European war.

ARREST OF AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE

SEQUEL TO INCIDENT AT HOWRAH STATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

There has been a development in the case, in which a coolie was arrested at Howrah Station by three constables on a charge of attempted pocket-picking and in connection with which Dr. N. N. Chakravarti, Honorary Magistrate of Serampore, was siezed by Inspector Sacher of the Bandel Railway Police.

Enquiry into the case against the coolie has resulted in the submission of a final police report to the effect that the complaint made against him by the constables was maliciously false and that the constables should show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211, I.P.C.

Mr. Mathews, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is investigating into the conduct of Mr. Sacher with reference to the arrest of Dr. Chakravarti. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crimes and Railways, is supervising the investigation.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A GURKHA GUARD.

A NOAKHALI CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Before Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy Magistrate of Noakhali, one Gopal Krishna Nath, clerk of Mr. Jamini K. Dutt, pleader, has lodged a complaint against Lalbahadur, a Gurkha guard of the Noakhali Settlement Office, alleging that on the 21st instant when the complainant called at the Settlement Office, in connection with an urgent case, the accused without any provocation assaulted him with a lathi in the presence of some of the office clerks.

The Court has called for a report from Mr. Thompson, Settlement Officer, and fixed 9th August for hearing.

GENEROUS DONATION BY MR. A. K. JAMAL, C.I.E.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, July 28.

Mr. Abdul Aziz the local representative of Mr. A. K. Jamal, C.I.E., of Rangoon, has handed over a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to the Divisional Commissioner for distribution in the famine areas of Eastern Bengal.

The names of several people well-known in Calcutta have appeared in the recent despatches. Major R. A. Needham of the Indian Medical Service, brother of Mr. C. T. Needham, M.P., was among those mentioned in Sir John French's last despatch. This is the second occasion this year that Major Needham has received mention in the despatches.

MOTHER AND THREE DAUGHTERS BURNT TO DEATH.

DACOITS ON TRIAL AT BARISAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Barisal Special Tribunal is engaged in hearing the thirteenth case of dacoity in which one Afil and five other Mahomedans are charged with dacoity and murder. In this case the accused are alleged to have burnt to death four members of a family.

The prosecution story was that on the 12th April last there was a dacoity in the house of one Kalu of the village Kaikhali. The dacoits set fire to the house and four women were burnt to death and Kalu was seriously burnt. Kalu and the other inmates were sleeping in the house, when at midnight about thirty dacoits entered the house. Kalu and his son Gani arming themselves with two "lejas" opposed the entrance of the dacoits to their house. On failing to enter the house the dacoits collected a large heap of "hogla" (a kind of grass) leaves round the house and set fire to them. Soon the house was on fire. Kalu and his son tried to save themselves and the other members of the family, but as Kalu came out he was pursued by the dacoits. Kalu fell into a tank whence he was dragged out and brought to the court-yard. In the meantime villagers arrived in large numbers and the dacoits decamped. Four women who were in the house were all burnt to death. Kalu had time enough only to rescue his son's wife from the burning house, but he could not save his wife and three daughters.

The whole of yesterday the Commissioners heard the evidence of Kalu.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NEED OF ITS INDEPENDENT PRINTING PRESS URGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Mr. B. Chakerbarti, Barrister-at-Law, in a letter to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, urges that the Calcutta University should establish a press of its own for the publication of original works contributed by the teachers and students of the University.

Shorter scientific contributions are, perhaps, best made known by publication in recognised periodicals devoted to subjects to which they relate. But the publication of longer original works, he says, cannot be made upon a commercial basis and unless a University can assist its investigators by bringing their labours to the notice of other workers in the same field, not only will its own students and teachers be discouraged, but the advance of knowledge, which it is one of the chief purposes of a University to achieve, will be delayed, because other workers will be ignorant of what has already been done or attempted. The establishment of a University press under the full control of the University itself is an essential function of the University. The press if efficiently managed may be a source of income to the University.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT MADRAS.

A GOOD WROUGHT BY WAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

There was good attendance yesterday evening at the temperance meeting in New Town under the auspices of the local Good Templars Lodge. The Rev W. R. Manly, Pastor, Baptist Church, presided and Mr. Arthur Davies, Bar-at-Law, delivered a very intersting address on the progress of temperance in various parts of the world.

He said: "War that is now being waged has brought much sorrow and suffering in its train, but there was also one good which it has wrought. It has brought home to the sceptic the conviction that teetotalism stands for efficiency and increased power for resistance. Medical scince too has come round very strongly towards teetotalism and in surgical experience there is no shadow of doubt that the abstainer has far greater chances for recovery."

The Chairman made a reference to the prohibition movement in the United States and of the great desire of the people to see the whole of their country free from drink, before long.

The meeting terminated with the benediction pronounced by the chairman.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

TRIBUTE TO LATE LADY HARDINGE.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, July 29.

Commissioner Booth Tucker in a speech at Wellington mentioned that at the Salvation Army's Home for prisoners in Ludhiana at present the inmates were engaged in making shirts and rolling tobacco into cigarettes for soldiers at the front. He referred to the Salvation Army's silk weaving institution at Bangalore and and was of opinion the Nilgiris afforded ample scope for starting a similar institution.

He paid an elequent tribute of gratitude to her Excellency the Late Lady Hardinge, mentioning in feeling terms her interest in the work of the Salvation Army. The Commissioner remarked that his Excellency the Viceroy too was equally interested in their work.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell arrived in Calcutta from Dacca on Thursday morning. The principal cause of his visit is stated to be the forthcoming sitting of the Select Committee on the Decentralisation Bill, the membership of which has been increased by the addition of Hon. Mr. Long and the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee. Mr. Beatson Bell will be in Calcutta during the next fortnight or two weeks.

OPINIONS OF THE D[illegible]

Distress in Eastern Bengal.

The "Bengalee":—There is a great [illegible] mand for agricultural and other kinds [illegible] loans in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali. A very large number of the distressed people are ordinarily in good circumstances and can give sufficient security for the loans. But they do not obtain such loans. There is no money in the Loan offices, none in the Co-operative Banks. The ordinary money-lenders are also in this condition. It will be a great blessing if capitalists in Calcutta can be induced to lend money. The local Loan [illegible] are willing to take loans on good se[illegible] on their own responsibility. Th[illegible] their turn advance money to th[illegible] distress. The money will be p[illegible] as most of them have lands a[illegible] secure it. We take the occas[illegible] tion the name of Mr. Abinash Ch[illegible] of the Empire Life Insurance Comp[illegible] who has advanced Rs. 5,000 to the Pres[illegible] dent of the Relief Society in Brahmanbaria at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. This will prove a real boon under the present circumstances. We trust that his example will be largely followed.

Dr. Nair and the Indian Universities.

The "Madras Times":—The ideal of a University is that it should be a cloister of learning, a place where learned teachers resort, and where young men who aim at culture for culture's sake spend a period of their lives, in the atmosphere of wisdom that hangs round the halls. Dr. Nair would bring back the Indian Universities to the cultured ideal. He would wish that University examinations should no longer be passports to Government service. The University should be an institution apart. No examination but the matriculation should admit the aspiring student to its halls, and when he has gone through the course and come out with his degree, his degree should be an educational honour alone. The man who would enter any kind of Government service would have a competitive examination held [illegible] Government itself for its respective [illegible] ments. We confess that when we [illegible] this scheme of Dr. Nair's, as out[illegible] the Conference at Erode, we were [illegible] ed with it. It would certainly re[illegible] University ideal; for the thought o[illegible] ber of young men seeking after w[illegible] wisdom's sake, while the materials [illegible] all of them crowding in their co[illegible] examination halls, trying to get t[illegible] of one another in the struggle, se[illegible] put Indian Universities on a ver[illegible] higher plane than that on which [illegible] stand.

Parsi Ladies and War Work.

The "Daily Gazette":—Lady Willingdon is making great efforts to keep the women of the Presidency alive to the fact that their enthusiasm for tasks undertaken by the Bombay Women's branch of the War and Relief Funds must not diminish, seeing the great responsibilities the Fund has undertaken for the duration of the war. A Parsi lady writes to the press:—"May I lay at the feet of the Indian Government our humble and devoted services in the making of arms and ammunition? We are now sick of making *pyjamas* and shirts and undergarments for our valiant soldiers and now wish to have something else by way of variety. Those of us who cannot leave their homes or are unable to undertake harder duties may, of course, stick to the making of clothes, but for a robust, hardy, well-built woman like me to sit at home and work mechanically at sewing machines and thus waste my masculine energy rather than take my place in the factory and work like a man, is to my mind nothing short of semi-idleness, and want of adequate patriotism."

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT PANDHARPUR.

VISIT TO ORPHANAGE AND FOUNDLING HOME.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANDHARPUR, July 29.

Their Excellencies Governor and Lady Willingdon visited the Pandharpur Orphanage and Founding Asylum to-day. They were received by the President, Sir Narayen Chandawarker. After spending half-an-hour their Excellencies expressed themselves greatly pleased with the arrangements of the institution and the care taken of the orphans, infants and widows. Sir Narayen announced a donation of one Rs. 1,000 from an anonymous gentleman in honour of their Excellencies' visit.

THE LATE MR. HAJI NUR MAHOMED ZACKERIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with feelings of sorrow that I read in this morning's issue of your valuable paper of the death of the late Mr. Haji Nur Mohamed Zackeria at Calcutta. In the telegram he is described by the Associated Press as a Khoja gentleman. Allow me to say that he was a Cutchee Memon gentleman and not a Khoja. His community is indeed the poorer by his death; for he was a zealous and sincere worker for its betterment. Among other public offices he held, he was one of the oldest trustees of the Cutchee Memon community at Calcutta.—Yours, etc.

ABDUL SHUKUR. H.
SALEH MOHAMED

256/8 Jackeria Bazaar, Bombay, July 29.

INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHTS OF BHATPAN.

...UMENTS AT RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

(*...tices Beaman and Shah.*)

...RULEKAR v. MAHADEO BALAJI ... ABHAYANKAR.

...ppeal against the decision of ... Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri ...e decree of the Subordinate ..., awarding Rs. 17 and costs ...r damages from the persons ...fficiated in the priestly office. ...espondent belonged to the ... family of Brahmins, who was ...*sanad* to officiate as hereditary priest ... In that *sanad* it was stated that ... rights of *Bhatpan* (priestly office) be... to Abhyankars. The plaintiffs as the ... *Vritti* of *Upadhyapan* (the rights ...nting as priest at all Hindu religious ...nies) to which emolument were attach... stituted this suit against the defendants ...over Rs. 30 and costs from them, ...e that the fees were payable to the ... in respect of certain "Moonjes" ...d ceremonies) performed at the house ... first defendant of the latter's sons and ...ra with the help of the other defend...

... first defendant contended that he was ...ar (carpenter) and employed a Sutar ... and that he had every right to choose ...mony or a priest for the performance of ...rules and the plaintiff had no right to ... his choice. He belonged to Parula ...gh he had been living in Malwan for ... years. The suit was not maintainable ... section 9 of the Civil Proceedure Code.

...AINTIFF'S RIGHTS COULD NOT BE DISPUTED.

... Subordinate Judge of Malwan decided ... the plaintiff's right to officiate as priest ...s be disputed. No authority had been ... that the suit did not lie under section ... Civil Pro. Code. The first defendant ... right to deny plaintiff his preroga...

... appeal the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri ...ded the appeal observing "that judicial ...ions in India based on complete religious ...ations should not force upon any section ...unity the services of a priest whom ...ing to recognise has, it appears, ...ttention of the eminent judges ... Court who decided the case of ... Krishna Bhat 3 Bom. 232. In ...ties that I have examined I do ...ement that it it compulsory to ...e holder. But it is recognised ...mony is such that the office ...ake part, a villager who does ...st pay his fees notwithstanding ...oyment (14 Bom. 167). The ...such that under the Sanad the ...ntitled to officiate at it."

...ips agreeing with the views of ...rt dismissed the appeal with ...

...ivi appeared for the appellant ...peared for the respondent.

RUNNING AMOK.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(*...e Justices Batchelor and Hayward.*)

...GHA KALJI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

...accused Margha, a Dharala boy, aged ... 18, residing at Ratanpur in the Kaira ... was found guilty of murder under ... 302, I.P.C., by Mr. C. N. Mehta, Addi... Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and was ...ed by him to death. The facts are ... these:—

...STORY OF THE MURDER.

... by name Bai Rewa, aged about 16 ... the Dharala caste, sister of the ... lived with her mother, Bai Lakhi, ...pur. As she was being ill-treated by ... and Lakhi had brought her back to ... house at Ratanpur on the evening ...ary 1915. In the early dawn of the ...pril Rewa disappeared. According ... she was enticed away by the wife of ... Mana Jera and handed over to the de... Soma and his friend Kuber, who took ... to Sokda and kept her concealed at vari... places. In the morning when the accused ... up he came to know of Rewa's disappear... The accused then kicked up a row ... his neighbour Mana and asked him as ... sister's whereabouts. Mana did not ... him any clue, and the accused set out ...arch of Rewa. He went twice to one ... and the deceased Soma, who were work... labourers at Wansar and questioned ... it to no purpose. On the morning of ... April, accused again went to Wan... ...ed with a Dharia and asked Soma to ...m a "bidi." Deceased refused and a ...quarrel took place. The accused there... ...aised his billhook (Dharia) and gave a ...rcible blow with it to Soma on his ...r. The blow was so forcible that at a ...stroke the leg was altogether severed ...his body. Soma reeled on the ground ...profuse blood coming out of the ... The accused took to his heels. Kuber ...uickly to Ratanpur and informed the ... of the occurrence. Soma died in the ...time. The accused was afterwards ar... and put before the Sessions Court. ...accused pleaded not guilty and said ...he murder might have been committed ...father or his brother-in-law. He was ...accused through enmity.

Sessions Judge refused to believe the ...and sentenced the accused to death ...owing "as regards the sentence no doubt ...arises some cause for derangement of the ac... ...mind but it appears he had become ...infuriated and had started from ...with the intention of killing some... The crime appears to me to be much ...like a man running amok in the majority ...of cases it is nothing but the reckless ...effect of a natural desire to kill. And ...criminal district like Kaira where people ...lose their temper in no time and "Dharias" are ...used on the slightest provocation, the sen... ...in my opinion should be deterrent ...crimes should be checked with a high ...

...Lordships after stating the facts of ...case observed that there was no reason ...the witnesses should not be trusted. It ...the accused who committed the act. Their ...thought however that the ends of ...could be met by inflicting the lesser ...provided in the section. The ac... ...good reason to suspect that the de... ...had a hand in seducing his sister Rewa. ...Lordships therefore reduced the sen... ...and sentenced the accused to transpor... ...life.

...Nandvandram K. Mehta appeared for ...

...Government Pleader represented the ...

...constipation is very rebellious to ... The use of liver pills and other ... gives only temporary relief. ...is pleasant and certain in action, ...

D 18

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AGREEMENT "IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE."

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.*)

1 MESSRS. MANCHERJI VADILAL & CO., AND 2 POONSI DEWSEE, APPELLANTS & PLAINTIFFS, *v.* NOWROJI HORMUSJI PAGDIWALA, RESPONDENT & DEFENDANT.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman who dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with all costs.

Mr. D. F. Mulla with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the appellants. Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. K. D. Wadia and Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the respondent.

The alleged facts which gave rise to the original suit are briefly these:—The first plaintiffs' firm carries on business as carting agents at Colaba. In 1910 the second plaintiffs' firm of Versi Poonsi started a rival business as carting agents at Colaba. On 7th October 1911, the latter fim sold the good-will of their business to the former firm and agreed with them to refrain from carrying on a similar business at Colaba or at any other place in Bombay where the firm of Mancherji Vadilal & Co., carried on their business.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

The defendant had some disputes with the firm of Versi Poonsi. These disputes were settled through the intervention of the first plaintiffs' firm and it was arranged that in consideration of the second plaintiffs' firm giving up a claim of Rs. 590 which it had against the defendant and paying him the sum of Rs. 1,500, the defendant should give an undertaking in writing to the first plaintiffs' firm and to the second plaintiff to refrain from doing the business of carting agent either in his own name or in that of Versi Poonsi & Co., or in the name of any one else either directly or indirectly, at Colaba, or at any other place in Bombay, where the first plaintiffs' firm carried on their business. Pursuant to that agreement the second plaintiffs' firm gave up its claim of Rs. 590 against the defendant and paid him the sum of Rs. 1,500. The defendant signed the agreement on 7th October 1911. In May 1914, the plaintiffs came to know that a business similar to theirs had been started by Nensy Tejpal & Co., and that the defendant had an interest therein. They contended that the defendant could not do or be concerned in the rival business even as a servant of that firm having regard to his agreement made with them on 7th October.

SUIT FOR INJUNCTION.

They, therefore, filed a suit against the defendant praying that he be restrained by an injunction from doing any business similar to theirs or being concerned in any such business either directly or indirectly; they further prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay to them Rs. 1,500 as damages.

COVENANT SAID TO BE VOID.

In his written statement the second defendant contended that he did execute the agreement of 7th October 1911; but the covenant in the said writing was void, because no consideration had moved from the first plaintiffs' firm in respect of the said covenant. No consideration had moved, from the second plaintiffs' firm also. The amounts represented as given to him and given up by him were due to him on making up partnership accounts between them. As the second plaintiff refused to make up these accounts and pay him his dues, the defendant was obliged to execute that agreement. He further contended that he was not doing the business of a carting agent in his own name. He was merely employed as a servant in the firm of Nensi Tejpal and Co., and there was nothing in the agreement to prevent him from accepting service in the firm of a carting agent. The defendant, therefore, submitted that the suit being vexatious should be dismissed with costs.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman held that the defendant appeared to him to have a complete answer to the plaintiffs' case in the fact which his Lordship held proved beyond all reasonable doubt, that he was now acting merely as a salaried servant of the firm of Nensy Tejpal & Co. The English authorities were clear, consistent and emphatic from the case of *Smith and Hancock L. R.* (1894) 2 *ch. Div.* 377, *to Ramoneur Co., Ltd. v. Briteg* 104 *Law Times*, 809, *as late as* 1911. It appeared to his Lordship that there was a broad and intelligible distinction between "doing the business of" and engaging as a private servant under some one who was so carrying on the business. The use of the word "indirectly" did not appear to his Lordship to extend the contract so far. The plaintiffs' case therefore failed upon this ground and the Lower Court dismissed it with all costs.

Their Lordships in appeal agreeing with the above mentioned view of the Lower Court, dismissed the appeal with costs and confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

Solicitors for the appellants, Messrs: Ardeshir Hormusji Dinsha & Co.

Solicitors for the respondent: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

O S 16-15—1006-14—Chitnis M and K, Dwarkadas Damodhar *v* Dwarkadas, Shamji and ors, Kanga and S, Madhowji K and C, Bhaishanker K and G, Payne and Co, Part heard.

20-15—1169-09—Dubash and Co, Jamnabai widow *v* Rahim Vale Mahomed, Payne and Co.

O S 21-15—155-15—Wadia G and Co, Meherbai widow and ors *v* Meherbai widow and ors, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Shroff D and D.

24-15—344-12—Bhimji and Co, Kanji Hirji *v* Narotam Anandji, Mans H M and Co.

34-15—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 82 and in re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) Captain and V, Hirji Khetsey *v* The Official Liquidator, Little and Co.

5-15—558-03—In person, Bai Jamnabai widow *v* Fazulbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

17-15—1050-09—Pandia and Co, Che Gandassetty *v* Goverdhandas Girdhardas a firm, Raghavaya N and Co., Pandia and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Separate Report.

12-13—1050-11—Payne and Co, Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors *v* Koolsumbai widow and ors, Jehangir S M and H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-15—655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand *v* Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar and ors Merwanji K and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co.

In Re Ins 28-15 D ac No. 576-1—Little and Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias *v* Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El-Ebrahim, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaiji and anr *v.* Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, Merwanji K & Co, Part Heard.

42-15.—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, in Liqn, *v.* The New Islam Mills, a firm, Smetham B & Co.

855-14.—Captain & V, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, *v.* Jamnabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M Esmail Haji Varaya *v.* Sardarkham Abbaskhan Patell and Es.

9-15.—Vatchha and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co a firm *v.* Narayen Babaji Jawkre.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji *v.* Poonamchand Panaji & ors Raghavaya N & Co.

S C CT 39 1717-15.—Charles Frederick Willimson *v.* The Bombay Co Ltd Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Maneckiad & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam *v.* Haji Hasam Haji Essa & Sons a firm & ors Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar *v.* Edulji Maneckji Mody Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr *v.* T M Purdby and ors Captain and V

1359-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaporta and Patel a firm *v.* Bhaichand Jetha Motichand & D.

463-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Damodardas Devidas a firm *v.* Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr Mulla and M.

936-12.—Payne & Co, Alimahomed Abba Juma *v.* Boosa Ebrahim Little and Co.

S C CT 512 1863-12.—Little & Co, Moosa Ebrahim *v.* Dada Abba Jooma & ors Sabnis & G Payne & Co.

1186-13.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Pragji *v.* Haridas Bhimji Captain & V.

381-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakhchand Govindram a firm *v.* Gajunand Meghraj and anr.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand *v.* Shrinivas Bavri Edgelow G W & Co.

1265-14.—Smetham B & Co, Laxmibai Widow & anr *v.* Keshow Annaji Pokharkar & anr Amin & D Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co a firm *v.* Mohanji Ardeshir H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford Band Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr *v.* Odagondas & Co a firm Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna *v.* Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowji Ghellbhai *v.* Miss Hawabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D &L, Ladkooverbai Widow *v.* Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & C.

120-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow *v.* Jimkore Widow Judah & S.

443-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm *v.* Messrs. Hardat Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors *v* Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors *v* Rehmatbai widow and anr, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors *v* Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors *v* Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L.

1319-14—Munchershaw and N. Bai Jenubai, widow, *v.* Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi, *v.* Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

443-15.—Surajmal & Co, Surajmal B Mehta *v.* The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co, Ld, & anr, Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, *v.* Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D. Part Head.

Short Causes.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand *v.* Messrs Netanand Oomanand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal *v.* Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M and H.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, *v.* Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, *v.* The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai *v.* Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, *v.* Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M. Usman Hoosein *v.* Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee *v.* Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow *v.* Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vamchand a firm, *v.* Shriram Fatichand & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, *v.* Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr, *v.* Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

1226-14.—Madhowji K & C, Bachibai, widow *v.* Lilladhar Govindji & ors, Mulla & M.

1106-14.—Madhowji K & C, Champubai widow, *v.* Putlibai, widow, Edg G W & Co.

1010-14.—Mulla & M, Shri Khemraj Shri Krishnadas *v.* Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and anr, Mer K & Co.

1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, *v.* The Bombay United Spg & Wg, Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, *v.* Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, *v.* Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, *v.* Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Moreshwar Malkar *v.* Soorajbai widow, & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, *v.* Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—Nadirsha & D, Bhimabai Malwankar *v.* Soorajbai, widow & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, *v.* Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, *v.* Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S. Chimabai, widow, *v.* Dhulla Kappa & ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and N.

TERRIBLE ORDEAL IN THE DESERT.

ENDURANCE OF BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS.

OFFICER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

The following letter, received in Colombo from a British officer with the Persian Gulf Expedition, is published in the "Englishman." It describes vividly the trials which the force had to face in a recent march across a waterless desert under the burning sun. The officer writes:—

Since writing to you last, I have not had a single opportunity of sitting down to write you another letter or as a matter of fact even if I had written there was no mail by which it could have gone. I have been out in the wilds of the desert. On the 2nd I got orders to join the Regiment at . . . (I think I told you that the 44th were camped out 20 miles away from . . .) and on the morning of the 3rd I went out . . . was an Arab village situated on a small river which was destroyed and captured. It is on the line of communication between . . . and . . . Well after joining the Regiment my hardships commenced in right earnest, and we all have had the most hellish time imaginable. Even the word hellish is not adequate enough to convey clearly to the humane mind the most appalling time the troops have had. Honestly, in a letter I cannot describe it, and how I have managed to come back alive to . . . . is marvellous. The temperature is 123 in the shade and it has even gone up to 125. By shade I mean the biggest and coolest tent pitched here. It must be about 130 in the smallest tents, which the majority of the men and officers have had to live in. Mind you, a major in the 44th had a thermometer which registered up to 120 only, and one day it burst, because it could not cope with the intense heat! I have to wear a helmet in my tent all day, as the fierce sun pierces down through quite easily. It was most sultry day when I arrived at . . . and we all knew that a storm was brewing. At about 5.30 p.m. we saw a dense khaki coloured cloud right along the horizon to the south, and then our worst fears were confirmed re: the oncoming storm.

WHEN THE STORM BURST.

This huge ominous looking thing rolled along by degrees towards us, and as we still had time to collect our thoughts, all the men rushed about making their tent pegs and ropes firmer and collecting all the loose camp kit. But what could we do when we were camped on sand? However, we did our best and waited. When the storm actually burst, it was a perfect pandemonium, the tents were blown down as easily as you would kick a stone over. It was impossible to face the blast of sand, so we just hid ourselves under flaps of tents, beddings, boxes or any thing big enough to protect the head. Some mules broke loose, and ran off into the desert, they were not recovered till next evening. The storm lasted for about 2½ hours. Everything was actually buried in sand, even our precious dinner. For dinner we had some tinned fish and a solution of sand and water to wash it down!

Our troubles did not end here, because the wind suddenly changed from N. to S.—it was so strange to perceive a lull for a few minutes and then the wind came from the North and grew stronger every minute. Every one was covered with sand, coated I should say (more like a Sadhu priest covered in ashes) and hardly recognisable. Well, we now had to face the second storm and this time in utter darkness. I could not get any protection from my tent as it was well under sand by this time, being only a 40 lb. one, so I crawled under the flap of the mess tent. This lasted till early morning, and when each officer emerged from his hiding place to shake himself like a dog out of water, it was really a treat for the gods! Eyes were horribly bloodshot. There was a thick black coating of mud and sand round the nostrils and mouth, and the whole body just one mass of sand. Now came the time for us to find our gear—it was so funny to see each officer with his orderly digging out his things from under the sand and folds of his tent punctuated frequently with choice swear words! After retrieving our things and getting the camp into some sort of shape again, we went down to the river and had a bath—it was the first bath I have ever had!

On the 8th we got orders to break up camp and get ready for a scrap. We moved out of . . . on the night of the 8th supported by the . . . and some field guns.

General Gorringe was the G. O. C. We had to round up some Arabs 12 miles away. We took up our position by 4 a.m. and then opened fire on the unsuspecting Arabs, who were dotted about in small camps. We all did fairly good execution. . . . .

HORRORS OF THIRST.

There were no casualties on our side, as the Arabs bolted, exchanging only a few shots as they ran. Well, it was at this juncture that we experienced all the horror of horrors of the desert, *i.e.*, thirst. Before leaving . . . the General said there was plenty of water to be had at this spot, as there was supposed to be a nullah full of water and small wells. After we had assembled, we found the nullah was dry, but in the bed of the nullah there were about five small wells (about 3ft. in diameter and 18 to 20 ft. deep) which was by no means sufficient to supply all the men horses and mules. The idea was to camp at this spot for the day, and then move on again to the . . . river 10 or 11 miles away. Now just try to imagine our water. We had marched all night in the hot desert, done our scrapping in the morning which meant chasing Arabs and burning camps all over the country (miles in area) and then to assemble only to find there was no water to drink, by this time the sun was terribly fierce and we were all absolutely "done." The water we had in our water bottles was finished during the night, and early morning by 7 o'clock the order was given to march to the . . . river as nothing else could be done. The officers' chargers had by this time come up with the "main body" and we all just scrambled into the saddles. We started our march, and I thanked heaven that I was being carried. Oh, I felt so sorry for the poor unfortunate sepoys, and I could only encourage them as much as possible. After covering two miles matters became serious, as men were falling down with exhaustion and every hundred yards we covered it looked blacker and blacker. The men who fell out were picked up in ambulance carts, baggage carts, and any spare mules available, until after going four miles it was impossible to go any further, because *all* the men could not drag another leg forward. The officers did all they could to encourage and help the men, some even parting with their last drop of water to assist Indian officers and other had cases. The order was given hurriedly to pitch our tents, while the General's staff and Cavalry went on to send water back. The sights I saw were awful; I hope I may *never* see them again. The British officers helped as much as we could, until we were "done," and then resigned ourselves to wait patiently for the water. I thought I was to die.

NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE.

At last I volunteered to take all the water bottles on mules and fetch water independently of the other lot. I felt desperate. This is how I nearly lost my life. We were six miles from the river, but they appeared like 50. How I got to the river I don't know. I just clung on to my saddle, and balanced myself the best way I could, with bottles dangling all round the saddle, and my neck, and with six mules following me. When I got to the river the horse plunged in, and I rolled off into the water. The cold water revived me a little. The charger and I stood side by side (I was up to my waist in water) and sucked away until I thought I was going to burst, but it was glorious, the water was very muddy, but what cared I! I then filled up all the bottles I had brought, had another long drink, and was off again back to our camp. I got back before the other water arrived, and I think just saved a lot of fellows. One British officer was in a *very* bad state, and if I had been ½ an hour later, I think he would have gone. The misery in the camp was terrible. After all one bottle of water was not enough to quench thirst of this description. This country is a hell of a place for a whiteman. All the skin of my face is peeling off, Some officers are so sunburnt, that they could easily be mistaken for natives.

A TREASURE-POT TRICK.

CHEATING CASE AT RAMNAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

There was a curious case of cheating which came in appeal before the Ramnad Sessions Court, from the conviction by the Deputy Magistrate of Devakottai. One Arumugam, a Taluq peon of Dindigul was told by two of the three accused that there was a treasure of 1,000 gold coins in the hands of some Valaya cultivators and a sample coin was shown. The man was taken to a village near Manamadura and a pot of treasure was shown. The price was settled at Rs. 5,300 and the man went home, hypothecated his properties and with the required sum went to the Valaya village and got the pot containing the reputed treasure in lieu of cash paid.

The conviction and sentence by the Magistrate was confirmed in appeal.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

started to find me in my "country house in the neighbourhood of Dublin." After some, no doubt, interesting adventures he arrived somewhere, knocked up the local office, got a policeman out, got my address, got into a motor, and arrived in fact at my house at, say, half-past 2 in the morning. (Laughter.)

After knocking vigorously at the door, my old cook came to the front. She was a Wexford woman, a good old Wexford woman, who was a grand old friend of my family. (Laughter.) She took in the situation, and looking out at the door saw the policeman (laughter) and the other young man, and when she asked what they wanted, the reply was that they came from Dublin Castle. (Laughter.) Yes, and they added that they "wanted Mr. Redmond." (Laughter.) Well, her old recollections were not unnaturally associated with remarkable episodes not remotely connected with the police and Dublin Castle and others in the good old times when such messages were the preliminary to going to prison. And so the good old soul slammed the door in the faces of the emissaries, and said, "There is no John Redmond here." (Laughter.) A friend of mine, appreciating the circumstance, went to the door, was told the true facts, brought in the policeman and the nice young emissary, and then, at 3 o'clock in the morning, I was as solemnly as possible presented with the complimentary offer of a place in the Cabinet. (Cheers.) I think, gentlemen, the story is interesting, suggestive, and somewhat amusing. You all know the result. I then and there, in a somewhat unceremonious manner, gave my answer verbally, and next day sent it more officially, but never for a moment had I any doubt as to the answer. But it is a curious and suggestive instance of the relations between the Irish people, the Irish Party, and the British Cabinet that a great honour should be conveyed in such a way and received by an Irish member through the medium of a faithful and friendly cook. (Cheers.)

MR. REDMOND ON THE COALITION.

THE STORY OF AN OFFER.

FUTURE OF HOME RULE.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., speaking at a banquet given in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on July 1, to Irish-Australian priests referred to Home Rule and the Coalition Government, and said that nothing that had recently happened had jeopardized the certain coming into operation of the Home Rule Act as soon as the war was over.

In the early part of his speech, as reported in the "Freeman's Journal," Mr. Redmond said that to-day Irishmen were proud to know that among the gallant Australians in the Dardanelles, who had covered themselves with glory, there were many men of Irish blood and parentage, and it was a delight to them in Ireland to know that in the perils of that terrible contest the Australians had as their comrades the gallant Dublins and Munsters.

Dealing with the prospects of the Home Rule Act, Mr. Redmond said:—I should like to say to our friends that nothing that has recently happened has jeopardized the certain coming into operation of the Home Rule Act so soon as the war is over. And let them mark what a Home Rule Act. Far greater than even Grattan's Home Rule Act was, for note that under Grattan's Act the Executive Government of this country was dependent, not on the Parliament of Ireland, but on the Parliament of England. This Home Rule Act of ours is the first ever obtained for Ireland which gives to this country an Executive dependent upon the confidence of the majority of a popularly-elected Assembly. Greater than Grattan's, far greater than either of Gladstone's proposals, although both were accepted with eagerness by the mass of the Irish people—the greatest charter of liberty ever obtained for Ireland all through her history.

HOME RULE AND THE COALITION.

There are some people who have been foolish enough to think, some people who have been, perhaps, I might say, malicious enough to say, that the Coalition Government means the end of the Home Rule Act. I should like to state that, in my opinion, a more monstrous, false, and cowardly statement was never made. I do not like the Coalition Government. To this day I do not really understand why it was necessary to form that Government. I showed my distrust of it pretty clearly by refusing to join it. But it is a Coalition Government formed for the war, and for the war only. It comes to an end when the war comes to an end, and it exists only from day to day by agreement. The Home Rule Act automatically comes into operation at the end of the war. And nothing can prevent that happening—no Coalition Government coming into office—nothing can prevent that happening, unless during the war the Coalition Government proposes and passes a Bill to repeal the Home Rule Act, which would, indeed, put an end to the political truce. The Coalition Government exists only from day to day, as I have said, by agreement, and if any such insane proposal were put forward, I assure you, on whatever little credit as a politician I possess, the Coalition Government would not live for a week. I say that with all the more confidence in view of the assured position of strength which the Irish National cause has acquired recently by reason of the position Ireland has taken up with reference to the war. Now, all these protagonists of evil, all those incitements to panic and despair, are a sorry service to Ireland. What we want, on the contrary, is the spirit of confidence and determination. (Cheers.).

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

Ireland's highest interest, he went on, at this moment, was the speedy termination of the war, and he invited Ireland to address herself, first, to her duty with reference to the war, and, secondly, to her duty in completing, safeguarding, and strengthening her own domestic, political, and military organizations. The duty towards the war had so far been nobly fulfilled. He stated, on the authority of the Irish Government, that up to June 16 120,741 Irishmen from Ireland had joined the Colours. Of these 71,494 were Roman Catholics and 49,247 were Protestants. Of that number 24,871 were enrolled members of the Irish National Volunteers. There had been a steady weekly increase in enlistments. For the four weeks ended June 16 enlistments in Ireland numbered 6,270.

OFFER TO JOIN THE CABINET.

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Redmond said:—

You will all agree that the offer to an Irish politician of a post is a rare event, and is sometimes surrounded with elements of difficulty, especially when it is an offer to a member of our party to join the Cabinet. Such an honour has been my lot, and the honour was conveyed in this way: Late in the evening, a cypher telegram came along—it was intended, it appeared, for me. It came to "Dublin Castle," or rather, "Care of Dublin Castle." A young English gentleman, who was entrusted with its ultimate delivery, ascertained that I was at the time at an eagle's eyrie in Wicklow County, and to that interesting spot he departed, at half-past 10 o'clock at night, and there he found that I was away. (Laughter.) He was told by the old housekeeper that, "He is stopping at his house in Dublin." The young gentleman went accordingly to a neighbouring telegraph office, where the proprietor or proprietress, thinking he was a German (laughter), promptly refused to give information, and shut the door in his face. He then—this gentle young gentleman—at 11 o'clock at night, it would then

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

INDIAN WOMEN.

EIR SPIRIT IN THE WAR CRISIS.

ians have crossed the seas to stand
ler to shoulder with the French and
h in a common cause, and India's
s and peasants, the educated and the
ate, have all made willing contribu-

Englishmen, however, know very
things about the Indian women, who
oing just as much in the matter of
as the men, writes an Indian cor-
dent in the "Indiaman."

re reviewing the participation of
women in India's noble response to
ll of the Empire, let us consider the
n they occupy in Indian society. We
very little of their work, silently done
eir homes. The West is West, and
East is East, and the many things
the two have in common serve to
the differences into sharper relief.
customary in the West to think of
n women as nonentities, but this is
ssal mistake. In India woman exer-
a ruling influence upon the national
In fact, she is a queen within the
Western people are too prone to
l the Indian woman as a "heathen
of a heathen husband," perpetually
up in her own isolated zenana. It
ieved that she has no freedom of
and thought, that she can take no
in politics or in social life, that she
not venture outside the door of her
e. These things have been stated in
ic speeches and magazine articles by
y so-called clear-thinking people. West-
ners who have lived in India, perhaps for
ars, have, in truth, seen little of India,
cept as it were, in the market-places.
ey have judged Indian society as one
t endeavour to explain the ocean by
ning for a few moments the waves
its surface.

E IDEAL OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

Every society, whether in the East or in
e West, progresses under the influence
some ideal. With some it is external;
th some it is internal. It is difficult,
owever, for the people of an external civi-
sation to recognise the deeper meaning
derlying the life of a people whose sole
look is concerned with the things which
within rather than with those which are
thout. The Indian woman has grasped
e fundamental principle that it is not in
quiring what is without, but in realising
hat is within, that the meaning of life is
found. What, then, is the ideal that has
made the Indian woman unique? She is
taught to realise that she, together with
all nature, is a manifestation and an ex-
pression of the All. She witnesses the
hand of God in everything. It was the
expression of that spirit of unity with all
life that made Sakuntala love the little
creepers and plants and the fawn of her
father's hermitage as her own brothers and
sisters. In the life of Sita, the wife of
the great Ramchandra, we have the per-
fect example of purity, devotion, and self-
lessness which is the ideal of Indian woman-
hood.

The women of old in India gave clear
proof of their capabilities. They gave
counsel to their husbands in the manage-
ment of State affairs, and the example of
the Rani Bhabani shows the capability of
the modern Indian woman also in this
direction. In India the woman is free—
from that ever-memorable time of the Vedas
to the present. That ideal is not dead.
She enjoyed her freedom then; she enjoys
it to-day. Her ideal of female emanci-
however, is not the Western ideal.
free in her own home. She is free
own village. She is free in her own
She goes everywhere; only she does
ike to be hampered by the rush and
of human life. She is sacred.
dly she keeps the fire of purity in
an homes. In the temple, she is the
eme genius. In the ceremonies of
fices, in all our several functions, she
e one who is first honoured and ador-
In the pilgrimages, she is the very life
e day. She is the controller. She
is the moving spirit. In India woman is the Mother of the race, and is honoured and looked up to as such. Her place in Indian society is unique and immortal. She has been able to occupy this position in life because of her great passion of devotion. By her service she is the greatest of all. She has become the symbol of purity, and the Hindus have gone so far as to worship her, and God to them is the Divine Mother.

POSITION IN THE FAMILY.

By tradition and Shastric principles, a Hindu takes his wife as an equal partner in the realisation of his religious ideals. The woman loses herself in the man, and the man in the woman, and thus there grows up a harmonious family life in every Hindu home. It seems to a Hindu that in Europe a woman is more or less dependent on a man's love and affection; but in India her position in her husband's family and home is her birthright. In Europe the father gives away his daughter in marriage, or, in his absence, the brother or uncle or some near male relative. He, by himself, performs this sacred and important function in life. Where does the "better half" of the father, the brother, or the uncle come in? She has no place in the rite nor locus standi, no indispensable, inalienable position in the function. She is not a necessary party. She may be happy in the event, and join in the festivities, but she is an utter outsider as far as the right itself, the right of giving away, is concerned. What, however, do we find in India? Among the Hindus, in order that the ceremony of giving away may be complete, the *ardhangini*, the "other half," or the mother, must take part in it. The giving away is not complete till the husband and wife both do it. If, owing to any cause, death, illness, or unavoidable absence, the other half of the father, brother, or uncle cannot be present at the ceremony, a piece of cloth, or something else, is placed by his side as a substitute for her, to show that he, by himself, is only an incomplete individual, and cannot perform the most important functions of life unless and until joined by his wife.

HER INFLUENCE.

It was not only in devotion, in the home, and in public ceremonies that the Indian woman exercised her influence in the past. She stood by the side of man in every department of social life; she also fought side by side with him on the battlefield. An account of the French traveller, Bernier, who was in India during the days of the Rajput glory, contains the following passage:—"I cannot forbear to relate the fierce reception which the daughter of the Rana gave to her husband, Jaswent Singh, after his defeat and flight. When she heard he was nigh, and had understood what had passed in the battle—that he had fought with all possible courage, that he had but five hundred men left, and at last, no longer able to resist the enemy, had been forced to retreat—instead of sending someone to console him in his misfortunes, she commanded her men to shut the gates of the castle and not to let this 'infamous' man enter. She declared that he was not her husband; that the son-in-law of the great Rana could not have so mean a soul; that he was to remember that, being grafted into so illustrious a house, he was to imitate its virtues—in a word, he was to vanquish or die. A moment after she was in another humour. She commanded a pile of wood to be laid, that she might burn herself; she declared that they had deceived her; that her husband must needs be dead; that it could not be otherwise. And a little while after she was seen again to change countenance, to fall into a passion, and break into a thousand reproaches against him. In short, she remained thus transported eight or nine days without being able to resolve to see her husband, until at last, her mother coming brought her in time to herself, comforting her by assuring her that as soon as the Raja had but refreshed himself he would raise another army to fight Auranzeb and repair his honour. By which story we may see a pattern of the courage of the women in that country."

THE SPIRIT OF HEROISM.

Not once, but many times, have Hindu mothers, wives, and sisters sent their sons, husbands, and brothers to the battlefield, bidding them, like the Spartans, "return victorious or borne on their shields." The women who showed this spirit in the ancient days are showing the same spirit to-day. To-day India's sons, husbands and brothers are fighting once more, and they have taken leave of their womenfolk in that self-same spirit. When the Hindu soldiers left their homeland at the call of the Empire, their mothers stood in line upon the quay while their sons passed before them and, kneeling took the dust from their feet. Each mother kissed the forehead of her son and gave to him her blessing and his sword, speaking the self-same words of inspiration as the Rajput mothers in the days of India's glory.

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR ALL.

MRS. PANKHURST'S OFFER.

A rousing appeal for national service was made by Mrs. Pankhurst at a recent weekly war service meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union at the Regent-street Polytechnic. The object of these meetings is to demand universal and obligatory war service for men and women.

"The greater need in our country to-day, if we are to play a proper part in this great conflict, is that the nation as a whole shall be organised for national service," declared Mrs. Pankhurst.

Amid the applause that followed a woman's voice in the gallery cried "Votes for Women." The audience plainly showed their disapproval of the cry, but Mrs. Pankhurst took up the point: "I wish our 'Votes for Women' friend would realise that votes for women and all that votes for women means is at stake in this war. If we lose this war not only is the possibility of votes for women going to disappear but also votes for men will be a thing of the past."

She went on to refer to Mr. Lloyd George's latest speech. "We realise that what we hoped to hear from Mr. Lloyd George has not been said. He did not in his speech lay before us a plan for organising the whole nation, women as well as men. Speaking as a woman, I would like to tell them that women are eating their hearts out in their desire to see their services utilised in this national emergency."

GERMAN WOMEN'S WORK.

In Germany half a million women were making ammunition. It was not a pleasant thought that even in Germany the value of the services of women in war time was recognised more readily than in this country.

Mrs. Pankhurst appealed to the new Government to give the nation a strong lead. "My burning desire is to make it plain to the only people who can deal with the situation that we are ready as a nation to be organised and brought into line. I am perfectly certain that what this country is waiting for is a strong lead. We are hoping praying, longing that the Coalition Government is going to have the courage to do the necessary thing and organise this nation as a whole to play that part in the war which it is our duty to play."

British women could work and respond now. "We offer ourselves to the Government, and we are prepared to organise the women of the country for them if they like. We are prepared to hold great meetings for women all over the country and enlist women for war service, whether in making ammunition or in replacing skilled men taken from other industries."

She ended amid prolonged applause: "We know we are going to lose this war unless we use women as well as men."

Miss Annie Kenney, who delighted the audience by her plain speaking, poured scorn on the supposed peace talk going on in Germany. "I believe the whole of it is manufactured in Germany for British consumption, and they hope we will be taken in by it."

Dr. S. K. Mullick, Member, Bengal Medical Council and Senior Physician King's Hospital, in a letter to the Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Edwards has suggested that at least in two medical schools vernacular should be made the medium of of teaching.

CLEVERNESS.

ITS VALUE AT THE PRESENT HOUR

An advertiser in the personal column of "The Times" recently headed his appeal with the statement "No brains," to which in his first sentence he added "or ideas." His modesty, writes "The Times," is probably excessive, for he went some way towards disproving his lack of ideas by hitting on one so bold and arresting. This particular form of self-depreciation is characteristic of a large proportion of the British race. In some of its manifestations it can be engaging enough. There are not many pleasanter pictures in literature than that of Tommy Traddles, in his little back room in Camden Town with the marble-topped table and Sophy's flower pot, cheerfully declaring "I have no invention at all, not a particle. I suppose there never was a young man with less originality than I have." On the other hand, this quality can sometimes be thoroughly disingenuous and exasperating. More often it is only rather foolish and founded on a misunderstanding. A great many people, who are both intelligent and modest, habitually announce that they are not clever. They conceive cleverness as the ability to withstand that most excruciating torture, a literary examination paper, combined with some facility in the writing of little essays. In this respect they retain much the same point of view that they had at school, when they reserved the term clever for the boys who were good at their lessons, more particularly those who could do them with small apparent effort. Their attitude towards the clever ones is a curious mixture, at once humble and contemptuous; humble in that a very small amount of reading combined with a good memory can inspire them with awe; contemptuous since they attribute a certain nebulous futility to all who find pleasure in books. To-day we are apt to think of German professors, possibly with some justice, as malignant lunatics. If anyone had been able, long before there was a thought of war, really to penetrate the minds of a "scout" or a "bed-maker," he would probably have found that they classed together the whole race of professors, lecturers, and Fellows as being "not quite right in the head."

THE QUALITY OF IMAGINATION.

There are in this matter faults on both side. Some of the clever are not guiltless. To have acquired the knowledge, let us say, that the last line of Lycidas is often quoted wrongly should not confer the right to look down on those who can only manage vast and complex businesses. Some of these captains of industry can in fact appreciate to the full the horrors of "fresh fields." Others possibly do not; but even so it is a question whether their weakness is more irritating than a natural sensitiveness, pampered into hopeless impotence in the buying of a leg of mutton. To-day the notions of both ought to be undergoing some revision. Cleverness, in its absurdly narrow sense, is certainly at a discount. We are all like Mr. Kipling's "William the Conqueror" when the priggish young man tried to talk to her about Wordsworth: "We like men who do things." The cultivated volunteer who blisters his hands in trying to dig trenches conceives a new admiration for the technique of the common navvy. The prospect of registration and the answering of questions as to what we can do must reveal to many of us some painful deficiencies. Nobody, who is not hopelessly sunk in futile self-conceit, can fail to acknowledge that the power of organizing and getting things done is both rare and valuable. At the same time, it is to be hoped that some who have called themselves "sound practical business men with no nonsense about them" may also awaken to the fact that their outlook on life was not quite so all-embracing as they deemed it. They may realize that imagination does not only mean an idle dreaminess, but is a great and splendid quality necessary to the conduct of great affairs.

IF AMERICA FOUGHT.

NEW WEAPONS.

The modern Huns, says the "Wireless World," have been treating with the contempt so truly characteristic of savage tribes the war power of the United States: "let them think" was the phrase employed by the egregious Dernburg. Even highly placed German diplomatists have not hesitated to express their contempt of diplomatic pressure backed by what *they* consider feeble military resources. Nevertheless, despite this attitude on their part, it has been recently pointed out that America claims to have three monster weapons of war "snugly hidden up her sleeve." These comprise the most powerful demolition explosive in the world, and a wonderful submarine designed by Edison, which, according to the American claim, "inhales its own oxygen from the water." Over and above this they are believed to have available a number of "wireless torpedoes" possessing a speed of sixty miles an hour, with a range of twenty-eight miles. Being under the control of a special wireless device, it is claimed that within its range this torpedo "can be made to go anywhere until it finds its mark."

"WHAT IS A POUND?"

It is interesting to recall just now when we are all being invited to turn our sovereigns into soldiers that it is less than a hundred years since the gold coin known as the sovereign was declared to be of the value of twenty shillings, says the "Westminster Gazette." The proclamation declaring this to be its price current was issued on July 5, 1817. In 1489 pieces in value of twenty shillings, "to be called the sovereign, were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold, but by 1550 they were passed as of the value of twenty-four shillings, and by 1552 they were passed as being of the value of thirty shillings. By the Coinage Act of 1870 the weight of the sovereign was fixed at 123.27447 grains troy.

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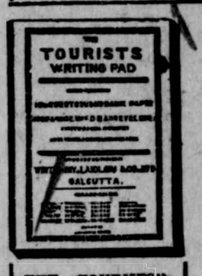

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